VOTE COMMUNIST FOR:

1. Unemployment and Social Insurance at the expense of the state and employers.
2. Against Hoover's wage-cutting policy.
3. Emergency relief for the poor farmers without restrictions by the government and banks; exemption of poor farmers from taxes, and no forced collection of rent or debts

Daily Worker

Central Organ of the Communist Party U.S.A.

(Section of the Communist International)

VOTE COMMUNIST FOR:

4. Equal rights for the Negroes and self-determination for the Black Belt.
5. Against capitalist terror; against all forms of suppression of the political rights of workers.
6. Against imperialist war; for the defense of the Chinese people and of the Soviet Union.

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Scottsboro Demonstration 2 P.M. Saturday on Union Square

In the Day's News

HINDENBURG SIGNS ANTI-STRIKE DECREE
(Inprecorr Cable.)

BERLIN, Oct. 5.—In an effort to stem the rising tide of workers' fights against wage cuts, President Hindenburg signed a new "emergency" decree virtually outlawing strikes.

HINDENBURG

The new "emergency" decree empowers the bosses to shorten the working day and cut wages correspondingly. The workers are denied the right to strike if their wages are cut below the level called for by the collective agreements already existing.

In addition the employers are "entitled" to sue the labor trade union for "damage due to any loss of revenue due to strikes."

* * *

BANKER-CROOKS GO FREE

EASTON, Pa., Oct. 5.—Fourteen directors of the Bangor Trust Co. were freed today on charges of conspiracy to defraud depositors. They extended credit to four financially unsound slate companies in which they were interested. One of the bankers, Kent, was accused of drawing money from the bank when he knew it was insolvent. While bankers go scott free, workers are framed up on flimsy charges.

* * *

ARREST BRAZILIAN "REBEL" CABINET

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Oct. 5.—Pedro de Toledo and his "revolutionary" cabinet in the state of Sao Paulo were arrested today by federal troops. The fight is one between representatives of American and British imperialism.

* * *

6 BRICKLAYERS HURT IN COLLAPSE

NEW YORK.—Six bricklayers were injured, one severely, yesterday, when a scaffold on which they were working at Avenue U and 86th Street, Brooklyn, collapsed. Inadequate safety protection was the cause.

* * *

NEW R. R. WAGE CUT MOVE

NEW YORK.—The executive heads of all the main railroads met here yesterday on the proposed railroad wage-cut of 20 per cent.

They met in secret, and then issued a statement: "After full discussion, the matter was left with the committee to negotiate with the railway labor executives' association." This means an attempt to put through this cut by agreement with Brotherhood chiefs as was done in the 10 per cent cut in February, 1932.

* * *

DE VALERA AGREEING WITH EMPIRE

LONDON, England, Oct. 5.—President De Valera of the Irish "Free" State opened negotiations again with the British government over the Irish land annuities payments, and both sides announce that "a compromise is likely." De Valera then left for Dublin.

MRS. MOONEY TO SPEAK TONIGHT

Union Sq. Scottsboro Demonstration Sat.

NEW YORK.—Two events preparatory to the Scottsboro-Mooney Demonstration at 2 p. m. on Union Square, October 8, are the Mother Mooney-Richard B. Moore mass meeting at Volkers Hall, 270 Prospect Street, L. I. C., tonight, and the Downtown Scottsboro-Mooney demonstration at 7th Avenue and Avenue B, Friday evening.

The mass meeting at Volker's Hall Thursday night will be one of the last few Mother Mooney-Richard B. Moore meetings held in the United States before October 17, when Mary Mooney will sail for Europe to spread the fight for her son's release.

The Downtown Scottsboro-Mooney demonstration on October 7 will be the last of a long series of demonstrations preparatory to October 8, at 2 p.m., when workers from New York City and vicinity will throng to Union Square in great numbers to protest against the continued imprisonment of the nine innocent Scottsboro Negro boys, Tom Mooney and other militant workers who have been victimized by the bosses for their class war activities, and to demand their immediate release.

Shepard Found N.Y. State Farmers and Workers Interested

NEW YORK.—Returning from his state-wide tour which took in 15 cities and towns in New York State, Henry Shepard, Communist candidate for Lieutenant-Governor of New York, reported today that farmers and workers throughout the state show a definite tendency towards the Communist Party. Among the audiences which Shepard addressed both Negro and white workers expressed their disgust with the Socialist, Democratic and Republican boss-Parties, and many who had previously voted for the candidates of these parties said they would vote Communist on November 8th.

"After each meeting," said Shepard "workers came up to me and shook hands. Some invited me to their homes. Many who had heard Israel Amter, Communist candidate for Governor of New York, asked me when he would be touring the state again as they wanted to hear him speak again."

In Gloversville, Shepard pointed out to milk farmers that Franklin D. Roosevelt now offering a fake scheme for farmers' relief nationally, did nothing whatsoever as Governor of New York State to help the hard pressed farmers locally.

HATHAWAY TAKES NEGRO, WHITE UNITY PROGRAM TO CHATTANOOGA MASSES

Speaking for Foster, He Calls for Self-Determination for Black Belt Negroes

Must Smash Terror That Divides Races; Demand Relief, Fight the Wage Cuts

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Oct. 5.—In the face of all threats, including the K.K.K. "letter of warning" in nearby Birmingham, a good crowd of Negro and white workers gathered here yesterday and applauded the Communist program as explained to them by C. A. Hathaway, Secretary of the National Communist Election Campaign Committee.

Hathaway is touring the largest cities of the South, in place of William Z. Foster, Communist nominee for president. Foster is still too ill to speak, but is recovering and will probably address some meetings later in the campaign. At each meeting, workers invariably pass resolutions extending greetings and sympathy to Foster, inviting him to speak to them at the earliest possible time, and pledging to vote for Foster and Ford in this election.

Brings Communist Message to South

Clarence Hathaway, Communist Campaign manager, now speaking at a series of election meetings in the south.

Negro-White Unity.

Chattanooga is right in the "Solid South", with its Jim-Crow laws and all kinds of schemes to divide the white and Negro workers, terrorize the Negroes and exploit both. Hathaway made the central point of his speech the need for Negro and white unity, in the fight against starvation, for relief and insurance, against wage cuts, and against terror. He outlined the campaign for full Negro equality, waged relentlessly by the Communist Party on every front. He described the need of Negro workers and farmers for self-determination in the Black Belt, which is the southern territory where Negroes are in the majority. The Communist plan for self-determination means that such territories would be brought together in one state, in which the Negroes could administer and make the laws, any laws they want to.

Criticizes Boss Parties.

Hathaway showed how the Republican, Democratic and Socialist Parties all discriminate against the Negroes, how neither of them has any program for united struggle for winter relief, or any kind of relief for the jobless—instead they try to smash the struggles of the unemployed.

Literature was sold and new contacts were found with workers ready to take part in the struggle.

Although threats to attack the meeting did not come true, some provocateur threw a brick from outside through the window at Hathaway. It did no damage to either speaker or meeting, the workers inside refusing to lose morale or be disturbed.

MAKE ATTEMPT TO RE-TRY FOSTER

Part of Boss Plan to Terrorize Workers

DETROIT, Michc., Oct. 5.—The state of Michigan after ten years is still determined to bring to trial William Z. Foster, Communist candidate for president, together with a large group of active Communists for the crime of having assembled together at a summer resort on the shores of Lake Michigan in the summer of 1922.

The State of Michigan at that time, acting on the suggestion from the government in Washington, raided that gathering and charged that it constituted the crime of "criminal syndicalism."

Foster was brought to trial but failed of conviction as a result of a divided jury.

C. E. Ruthenberg was tried and convicted and sentenced to ten years in prison. The conviction was appealed to the United States Supreme Court which upheld the verdict just, the period when Ruthenberg died in 1927.

Ten Years Delay.

Since that time, the state has made no move to bring the case to trial again. Attorneys for the Communists finally after ten years moved that the case be dismissed. The Circuit Court, acting on the advise of the state government, denied this motion. The defense thereupon appealed to the Supreme Court of the State of Michigan to throw out the indictments on the constitutional and statutory grounds o fthe complete failure of the state to provide a speedy trial. This appeal was placed on the docket of the State Supreme Court sessions which began yesterday and where the States Attorney has filed a brief opposing the demand of the defense that the cases be dismissed and insisting, after ten years' delay, the case must still be tried and the "criminals" who violated Michigan's "sacred" law by holding a meeting in 1922 shall still be tried and imprisoned.

Attempt to Terrorize Workers

The political news in Detroit indicates that the renewal of these cases at this time has been on the instructions of the Republican and Democratic campaign managers who wish to use it in their efforts to terrorize the workers who are deserting the old parties and prevent them from supporting Foster and the Communist Party in the coming elections.

Admits Spread of Misery as Millions Are Jobless in N.Y.

Head of Welfare Council Admits Thousands Get No Relief of Any Kind; Relief Cut Looms as Part of McKee's "Retrenchment" Program

Workers Urged to Orgaize United Action to Demand Immediate, Adequate Relief

The pre-election ballyhoo about the end of the "depression" and the elimination of misery and starvation among the workers, was revealed yesterday when William Hodson, director of the Welfare Council, admitted that an expenditure of $4,000,000 a month is "insufficient to cope with the mounting tide of destitution" as about 1,150,000 workers are unemployed in New York City, while a year ago there were from 800,000 to 1,000,000.

The statement issued by Mr. Hodson candidly says that thousands applying to the Home Relief Bureaus have not yet received any aid in their distress. It should add however that even those who are being handed a starvation relief face the further cutting down of this insufficient aid as part of Mayor McKees program of "retrenchment" which translated in plainer English means more misery for the workers to protect the incomes of the bankers.

As the fourth winter of the economic crisis approaches bringing in its wake more want and destitution for the New York workers, the wage cutting Mayor McKee openly declares that the demands of the big bankers come before the demands of the starving toilers and their children.

The workers are urged to organise a united action designated to force the municipal government to provide immediate and adequate relief.

"Soviet Union the Only Country Where Race and Color Lines Are Smashed"—Says James W. Ford

Nationalities Live at Peace, All Oppression Wiped Out, Says Statement Answering Slanders of Moon and Poston

Declares Attack Is Not Only "Rank Betrayal of Negro People', Which Will Please 'White Boss Press' But Is Aimed at Keeping Negroes from Supporting Communist Party In Election

NEW YORK CITY.—"One can only be angry and indignant at the vicious slanders now being spread by an insignificant minority of the Negro film group who were invited to the Soviet Union," was the way in which James W. Ford, Negro and Communist candidate for Vice-President, expressed himself yesterday on hearing of statements charging the Soviet Union with "betrayal of the Negro masses," because of the temporary postponement of the film, "Black and White."

Ford, who is now on a national tour, expressed intense indignation upon learning that Theodore Poston and Henry Lee Moon, both members of the group of 22 American Negro men and women, which left New York in the spring to take part in the making of the film, were sending stories to the American press, to the effect that the Soviet Union postponed the film for political reasons. Moon and Poston stated that Russia hoped in this way to gain the recognition of the United States; and that "the forces of American race prejudice were responsible for the postponement of the film."

J. W. FORD

Disregard Facts.

"The statements of Moon and Poston completely disregard several important facts," said Mr. Ford. "First of all, the majority of the members of the film group have stated in no uncertain language that they are satisfied that technical reasons alone led to the postponement of the film. They have denounced all rumors to the contrary as baseless slanders. Moon and Poston also disregard the fact that the film is to be made not later than next spring. Are we to infer that the influence of American race prejudice is strong in the autumn but loses force with the coming of spring?

"As for the statement that American race prejudice influenced the Soviet officials—well, I was in the Soviet Union myself for more than two years. During all that time, I saw no tendency to compromise with the American or any other sort of race prejudice, but on the contrary the most determined efforts to break racial barriers at all costs. I saw for myself that the Soviet Union is the one country in the world where divisions on the lines of race and color have been smashed. There alone the national question has been solved. I saw hundreds of races and nationalities living side by side in peace, where, under Czarist oppression, there had been pogroms, discrimination and persecution of every sort.

No Compromise With Race Hatred.

"Never has the Soviet Union compromised with race hatred, no matter from what source it came. I remember distinctly the affair at Stalingrad in 1930, when two white American engineers refused to eat at the same table with a Negro worker. Did the officials of Stalingrad and of the Soviet Union 'compromise?' They fearlessly brought those two white men up for public trial, exposed them before the whole working class, broke their contracts and expelled them for all time from the country. This, in spite of the fact that these Americans were citizens of the U. S. and had come to Stalingrad by agreement with an American firm.

"Moon and Poston would have us believe that this time another American engineer, Colonel Cooper, had only to whisper disagreement with the film project in order to have it cancelled. The fundamental principles of the Soviet Union are the same today as they have always been. Is it likely that an American engineer will today be supported for the same sort of prejudice that caused his predecessors to be expelled in disgrace two years ago? Moon and Poston should not try to drag Colonel Cooper into the affair in order to give base to their own baseless slanders.

Betray Negro People.

"The efforts of Poston and Moon—and one or two other members of the delegation, to make political capital of the temporary postponement of the film, for purely technical reasons, is a rank betrayal of the real interests of the Negro people. How glad the white boss press—the press that sneers at our people—has been to hear these slanders! How glad they will be to use the statements of Moon and Poston to try to undermine the faith of the Negro masses in the Soviet Union, and to further their attacks on the workers' country. The very fact that Moon and Poston have met with such a joyous reception from the white boss press should make us realize that we are dealing with enemies."

That Moon and Poston are a minority among the members of the Negro film delegation, is indicated not only by a statement worded in unmistakable language sent by radiogram some days ago by Langston Hughes, Louise Thompson and 13 others, but also by articles and letters sent from time to time by the members of the delegation.

"This attack is not only a slander against the Soviet Union, but is an attempt to divert the Negro masses from their turn towards Communism."

Help the "Daily" Continue Fight for the Lives of Scottsboro Boys!

OCTOBER 8TH! World Scottsboro Day!

Hundreds of thousands of workers thruout the world, Negro and white, taking part in mass demonstrations, protesting the attempt by the American ruling class to legally lynch nine innocent young Negro workers.

For a year and a half have the workers staved off the murder of the nine Scottsboro boys. In their mass demonstrations, in all their protest actions, the workers have found the Daily Worker one of their main weapons, one of their chief means of expressing their determination not to allow the Scottsboro boys to die.

A giant voice to rally the workers and the poor farmers in the battle for the lives of the Scottsboro boys, and in the fight against oppression of the Negro masses, and of all workers.

That's the Daily Worker!

* * *

EXPOSING the lies of the capitalist press, the insidious poison of many Negro reformist papers; combatting the class decisions of capitalist courts, and the knifing in the back of the Scottsboro boys by such shrewd Negro misleaders as the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the Daily Worker has carried on a consistent fight for the freedom of these framed youths.

Without the Daily Worker, it would have been impossible to rally thousands of Negro and white workers to save the lives of the Scottsboro boys. Without the Daily Worker, the sharpest tool in the hands of the workers, it would be impossible to organize Southern workers for a relentless fight against lynch terror.

* * *

THE DAILY WORKER, indispensible in daily struggles of the workers, is in the most serious financial crisis in its history. Upon workers, and workers only does the "Daily" depend for its further existence.

In its appeal for $40,000, which it must have to meet its tremendous deficit, the Daily Worker, up to Tuesday, has received only $17,191, less than half the quito. It is vital, therefore, that all workers, readers, and sympathizers spring to its aid now—with dollars, half-dollars, quarters and dimes.

Keep the Daily Worker alive to organize further the struggles against race discrimination, lynch law, and all forms of boss persecution.

Use the coupon on the inside page, collect funds, and rush them into the Daily Worker, 50 East 13th Street, New York City.

CHINA RED ARMY SEIZES SINCHOW

Nanking Gov't Orders Bombing of Town

HANKOW, China, Oct. 5.—Sinchow an important trading and cotton center 50 miles northeast of here, has been occupied by a Red Army contingent of 10,000, according to reports from Chinese quarters.

A squadron of airplanes has been sent from Hankow to bombard the captured town in an effort to defeat the Red Army contingent. The bombardment is reported to have caused serious damage. Civil inhabitants have been killed in countless number.

It is not stated in the reports coming from Sinchow whether the airplane squadron succeeded in evacuating the town. The silence is assumed to indicate that the Red Army contingent is still holding it despite the heavy bombardment.

OPENING DAY OF PRESS BAAAR

"YoungWorker" Holds Exhibition, Sports

All roads lead to the Red Press Bazaar which opens today at Madison Square Garden, 8th Ave. and 49th St. Workers who have delayed buying their winter coats, dresses, suits; who have postponed getting their linens (towels, sheets, table cloths, napkins); who have put off furnishing their homes with household accessories, will enjoy getting fine values at bargain prices. Even those who can afford a radio may have a chance to be presented with one donated by Louis A. Titafsky's radio store (158 Av. A, cor. 10th St.) providing, of course, his number on the combination ticket is the lucky one.

For those who enjoy sports, equipment for several games is installed. The "Young Worker," for whose benefit (besides the Daily Worker and Freiheit) the bazaar is run, is doing its share in arranging attractive features. In cooperation with the Young Communist League, both the Labor Sports Union and Youth Branches of the International Workers Order are providing bowling, basket-ball, checker and chess games, ping pong and balloon games, aside from a special sport whose popularity is presupposed: "Take Three Shots at Hoover for 5 Cents." Tomorrow night's performance will be a wrestling match. In addition to the regular Y. C. L. booth, they're presenting a Mystery Booth, the secret of which we are forbidden to announce.

For the next five days, "Meet me at the Press Bazaar"!

WOULD CUT COTTON ACREAGE

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Oct. 5.—The Alabama House and Senate Agricultural Committees today approved the Goode bill to limit the acreage planted to cotton to one-third. The bill provides a tax of 3 cents a pound (absolutely prohibitive) on cotton of farmers who plant more than a third of their land.

FORD, AT DES MOINES, ANSWERS HOOVER WITH PROGRAM OF STRUGGLE

Crowds Who Marched In Protest of Hunger President Urged to Organize and Fight

Communist Calls for United Front of Farmer and Workers; Shows How Capital Robs Both

DES MOINES, Ia., Oct. 5.—Farmers who had just paraded the streets of Des Moines in a procession a mile long, denouncing the Republican administration and demanding farm relief, lower taxes, no seizure of farmers' lands for mortgage debts, etc., came with city workers and unemployed workers to the meeting addressed here last night by James W. Ford, Communist candidate for vice-president.

Hoover was at the same time speaking to a hand-picked crowd of Republican ward bosses and party workers, admitted to the Coliseum by invitation card only. Hoover came into Des Moines guarded by serried ranks of state militia and plain clothes secret service men. The marching farmers were blocked by militia blocks away from the station.

Masses Welcome Communist.

Ford's meeting was exactly the opposite. This Negro worker, the first Negro to ever be nominated for the vice-presidency, had no wall of bayonets between him and the voters, nor did he need any. Such police as were at his meeting were not there to protect him, but were sent with hostile intention.

Ford spoke in the Jewish Community Center. He pointed out that Hoover was here as the representative of Wall Street, that Hoover came in an effort to stem the anger of the impoverished farmers and starving workers.

Machine Gun Government

The Communist candidate described the terror used by the government against the farm strikers, and showed it is the same as is used against the workers' struggles for relief and against wage cuts, the same as was used in the attack on the bonus marchers in Washington.

"Mass Picketing."

"Organize the unemployed workers of the cities and the farmers for united mass picketing for higher prices to the farmers and lower prices to the workers", said Ford. "Only mass picketing will win your strikes."

"In the three years that Hoover has been president there has been a vast increase in mass suffering, suicides, hunger and unemployment, proving with figures, most of them from the government's own fact finding bodies, that the hunger and misery will be greater this year than ever, Ford gave the lie direct to Hoover's statement then being made, that neither farmer nor worker has anything to fear now because "I," says Hoover, "have stopped the crisis and everything is all right now!"

Roosevelt Like Hoover.

Ford also took up Roosevelt's program as being identical with that of Hoover. Hoover yesterday boasted that he had prevented payment of the soldiers' bonus; Roosevelt is still silent about it, did not protest Bloody Thursday in Washington, and is known to personally oppose the bonus. Hoover tells the farmers that they will be better off when the crisis is over, and meanwhile all that can be done for them is petty things like commissions to teach better use of land, inland waterways, more loans which are a mortgage on the farmers' land, etc. Roosevelt puts up the same program, in effect, and also insists he can do little for the farmers.

Jobless Insurance.

Neither Hoover nor Roosevelt propose unemployment insurance at the expense of the employers and the government.

Ford gave Roosevelt's history as a political agent for Wall Street, and showed how he proposed the same gifts of millions of dollars to railroads and big bankers, along with wage cuts for railroad and all other workers, and nothing for relief.

Who Pays?

Ford took up the question of prices paid the farmers for food, and showed how many times redoubled the price was when workers bought food from the stores. Here in Iowa the milk trust pays farmers about 2 cents a quart for milk, and the city worker has to pay the trust ten cents a quart. The cost of bottling and transporting is at the very most, less than one cent a quart.

A farmer in Des Moines market gets 20 cents for a dozen eggs, and three and a half cents a pound for hogs. The Des Moines worker can get two eggs, three slices of bacon and some toast and coffee, for 35 cents.

The farmer sells 50 pounds of corn for 17 cents, and the worker pays 15 cents for a pound of it in the form of corn flakes, the cost of manufacture being about two cents.

Less Than a Living

To make a living, the farmer has to get 92 cents a bushel for corn, and he gets 17 cents. He needs 49 cents a bushel for oats, and he gets 11 cents. He must have $1.35 cents a bushel for wheat, and he gets 37 cents. He needs 11 cents a pound for hogs, and he gets three and a half cents.

Unite Jobless And Farmers

Against the bankers and trusts the Communist candidate called for hunger marchers of farmers and unemployed workers together to the local government offices, with demands for relief, and he called for mass resistance to seizure of land or crops for taxes or debts.

Communist Go on Ballot in New York State Today

32,168 Signatures to Be Filed in Albany This Afternoon, Which Is 200,000 More Than Legal Requirement Here

Volunteer Collectors Rode Freights and Hiked; Spread Communist Message

NEW YORK.—The New York State United Front Communist Election Campaign Committee announced yesterday that it will file today with the Secretary of New York State in Albany petitions containing a total of 32,168 signatures for placing the candidates of the Communist Party for President and Vice-President and candidates for office in New York state on the ballot in this state. This total of signatures is over 20,000 in excess of the 12,000 required by law.

These signatures will place on the ballot in the New York State the following candidates:

William Z. Foster, for President; James W. Ford, for Vice-President; Israel Amter, for Governor of New York; Henry Shepard, for Lieutenant Governor; Rose Wortis, for Comptroller of New York State; J. Louis Engdahl, for Attorney-General; George E. Powers, for Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, and William W. Weinstone for U. S. Senator.

The campaign of collecting the signatures was carried by volunteer workers into practically every county in New York State. The volunteer workers hiked, begged automobile rides, rode on freight trains during their campaign through the state. Two of the volunteer workers were arrested in Albany county for riding on a freight train and served two weeks in the Albany county jail. Immediately upon their release these two men continued their campaign of gathering signatures.

In Wyoming County, the Klu Klux Klan and the American Legion tried to intimidate some of the volunteer workers to stop them in their campaign, but threats of violence were ignored by the volunteer workers.

The difficulties which were put in placing Communist candidates on the ballot by requiring a certain minimum number of signatures in each county were turned by the volunteer workers into a campaign for carrying the message of the Communist Party into parts of the state in which farmers and workers had never before heard an election program of the Communist Party explained to them.

DAILY WORKER, FREIHEIT, YOUNG WORKER BAZAAR OPENS AT MADISON SQURE GARDEN TODAY

PROTEST TERRORIZATION OF TEACHERS AND STUDENTS IN AMERICAN COLLEGES

SCORE DISMISSAL OF JOHNSON FROM N.Y. CITY COLLEGE

And Leo Gallagher of Southern Uiversity for Labor Struggle

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—More than 200 Students of New York University joined yesterday in the growing wave of protest against terrorization of teachers and students for participation in workingclass struggles at a meeting in the Washington Square College addressed by Allen Taub, attorney for the International Labor Defense.

Specifically the meeting protested against the dismissal of Oakley Johnson, English instructor, from the City College of New York, for his activities in the World Anti-War Congress, the John Reed Club and the Committee for the Defense of Political Prisoners; against the expulsion of Professor Leo Gallagher from the staff of the Southwestern University Law School for his activities as an I.L.D. lawyer.

Gallagher, on the staff of the school in Los Angeles for more than ten years, was dismissed because he defended the six young Labor Sports Union athletes who threw the Olympic games crowds into a furore by running around the track and wearing signs demanding the freedom of Tom Mooney and Warren Billings.

Though other reasons were offered for the expulsion of Gallagher, Dean Rollin McNitt let the cat out of the bag when he made the explosive declaration that **"Lawyers who defend political minorities have no place on the teaching staff of Southwestern University."**

In his address before the students, Taub stressed the right of academic freedom for students and teachers and urged both to carry the political and social questions in which they are interested into the class rooms.

"Every class room of every University on the country should resound with discussion of the Scottsboro case, Mooney's imprisonment, Doak's ruling against the holding of jobs by foreign students and the broader social and political questions of the day. Students and teachers alike must fight to free their efforts at education from the dead hand of the past," he said.

The meeting adopted a resolution of protest against Gallagher's expulsion which was forwarded to Southwestern University and demanded his immediate reinstatement.

At the same time students at Columbia University held a meeting yesterday protesting against Commissioner of Labor Doak's ruling that foreign students must not hold gainful employment. The meeting was addressed by Donald Henderson, economics instructor at the school and secretary of the National Students League.

What's On—

Attention, members of Post No. 1, WESL: Our new headquarters are located at 154 W. 20th St.

THURSDAY

W.C.L. pre-convention fraction meeting of needle trades workers will be held at District Office at 7 p.m. Important! All members must be present.

I.W.O. Youth Branch 401. Lecture at 1013 E. Tremont Ave., 8:30 p. m. Subject: Lessons in the Soviet Union. Speaker: Rose Stephen Graves.

All Posts of W.E.S.L. will hear report of the delegates tonight.

W.I.R., Harry Simms Branch will meet at 8:30 p. m. at the Schule, 2700 Bronx Park E.

Concourse Workers Club membership meet at 8:30 p. m. at 221 E. Tremont Ave.

Bronx Park Workers Club will have discussion on Proletarian Intellectualism, at 8:30 p. m. at 1373 43rd St.

Left Bronx Unemployed Council open-air meeting at Fox and Prospect.

I.W.O. Branch 500 meeting at 8:30 p. m. at 53 E. 13th St. Member will report on trip to Soviet Union.

American Workers Club membership meeting at 1200 Intervale Ave. at 8 p. m.

The Irish Workers Club will now meet on Thursday instead of Friday. Some activity, including lectures and dances, every evening from Thursday to Sunday. Headquarters at 1947 Broadway (near 66th St.).

W.E.S.L. Post 2 Entertainment and Report of National Conference at 8 p. m., at 127 W. 125th St., Room 6. All workers invited.

F.S.U. Open-Air Meetings

Singer Factory Gate, Elizabeth, N. J. Speaker: Wilson.

District FSU, Union Sq. Speaker: Wilson.

Downtown Branch, Third St. and Ave. C. Speaker: Harris.

Brighton Beach Branch, East 7th St. and Brighton Beach. Speaker: Schiller.

Italian Branch, 11th St. and Avenue A.

FSU West Bronx Branch illustrated lecture, Paradise Manor, 11 W. Mt. Eden Ave. Subject: "Life in the Red Army." Speaker: Morris.

FSU Yorkville Branch, membership meeting at Labor Temple, 243 E. 84th St. Report by member recently returned from Soviet Union. Speaker: Rice.

Send station addresses in for the Daily Worker Tag Days, Oct. 14, 15, and 16.

THE BOURGEOISIE KNOWS ITS OWN!

REV. NORMAN THOMAS

2—"He could fit naturally into the atmosphere of an English house party with Balfour and Asquith."—Current History, Sept.

3—"He is emphatically a gentleman."—Current History, Sept.

4—"Even hard boiled reactionaries mention him almost with affection,"—Current History.

5—"In England he would be accepted in the political society of Ramsy McDonald and Philip Snowden."—Detroit Free Press, Sept. 28.

6—The Workers Candidates—Foster and Ford—For the Workers Of the Workers. Nominated By the Workers.

DEMOCRAT CHOICE IS AN EXPLOITER

Lehman, Store Owner, Cut Needle Wages

NEW YORK.—In nominating Herbert H. Lehman as its candidate for Governor of New York, the Democratic Party and its friends pointed proudly to Lehman as a friend of Labor. The New York State United Front Communist Election Campaign Committee today revealed facts which prove that far from being a friend of Labor, Lehman, together with Socialist and labor misleaders, actually forced upon thousands of Needle Trade workers wage cuts and worse shop conditions through a so-called arbitration.

Acting as arbitrator in the last garment workers strike in New York City, Lehman put through a wage cut of 10 per cent. Morris Hillquit, Socialist candidate for Mayor of New York City, acting as counsel for the workers, and David Dubinsky, President of International Ladies' Garment Workers Union, assisted him in putting through the wage cut. In addition, Lehman and the others aided the bosses' policy of discrimination against the best militant workers in the cloak-making industry.

Is Lehman Disinterested?

Lehman has been praised a "disinterested" man in the recent garment workers strike. But Lehman, as a large stockholder in department stores and decidedly interested in slashing garment workers' wages to get the garments cheaper.

The house of Lehman is on the Directorate of practically every department store in New York City. In addition Lehman owns a number of clothing chain stores. The house of Lehman controls 5,000 shares of Associated Dry Goods Corporation, 20,900 shares of Federated Department Stores, Inc., 11,200 shares of Gimbel; 7,000 shares of R.H. Macy's, to mention only a few of such holdings. Stores such as Abraham & Strauss, Filene's, Lord & Taylor, McCreerys, Bloomingdales, are included in the Lehman department store holdings. In these large stores, **thousands of workers are employed at the most miserable wages.**

Lehman and the Negro

Herbert H. Lehman, son of a slave-holding father helps to exploit the Negro workers through his membership in the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, an organization, which William L. Patterson, staunch leader of Negro and white workers, and Communist candidate for Mayor of New York City, proves is used by a number of rich Negroes for the purpose of advancing their own interests at the expense of the Negro workers. Patterson, once a member of the California branch of the N.A.A.C.P., resigned disgusted by its reactionary policies towards the Negro workers.

In sharp contrast with Lehman, Israel Amter, the Communist candidate for Governor of New York, has been in the forefront of the struggles of Negro and white workers against capitalist misery. As opposed to the rich man Lehman who fights for and protect the interests of his class, the capitalists, Amter stands for the rights of Negro and white workers as exemplified by his leading demonstrations of workers, and his membership in the Communist Party.

"First Voters" Cheer Communist Candidate

NEW YORK.—Carl Brodsky, Communist candidate in the 23rd Congressional District, speaking Tuesday night before the "First Voters' Club," at 1013 E. Tremont Avenue, Bronx, received an enthusiastic response from about 40 young workers who will cast their first votes at the November 8th election, when he pointed out that the Communist program was the only one to demand unemployment insurance for all unemployed workers at the expense of the employers and the state.

Election Laws: How to Secure Right to Vote

(Conclusion)

As a new voter, you do not have to take the test if you have a Public School diploma showing that you graduated from a public school in the United States. You merely bring the diploma when you go to register and show it to the officials.

If you finished 6th grade public school, or went to night school for foreign-born, then show this record at the place where literary tests are given. Then you will receive a certificate of Literacy without taking the test. You must take the certificate of Literacy along with you when you register and show it to the officials.

Where Do You Take a Literacy Test?

In New York City, you can take a literacy test on registration days, Oct. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15, day or evening, at the school in your neighborhood.

In other cities, having a population of more than 50,000, you take the test on the Thursday before the **first day** of registration, **and** on at least two evenings during the period of registration from 7 p. m. to 10 p. m. The tests are given at the local schools.

In cities of less than 50,000 population, the tests are taken at local schools on the Thursday before the **first day** of registration **and** at least one evening during the registration period between 7 p. m. and 10 p. m.

Where to Register and Vote

You must register and vote only in your own election district. Find out immediately where the place for registration and voting is located in your district. Give this information to other workers in your neighborhood.

Dates for Registering

In New York City, on October 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14, between 5 p. m. and 10:30 p. m., and on October 15 between 7 a. m. and 10.30 p. m.

In cities of 5,000 or more population, excepting New York City, on Oct. 14, 15 and 21 from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m., and on Oct. 22 from 7 a. m. to 10 p. m.

Date of Election

Election for all national, state and city candidates will be held on Tuesday, Nov. 8th, from 6 a. m. to 6 p. m.

For Further Information

Any worker who wants more information on how to register, take the literacy test (if you are a new voter) and how to vote, you can get such information on Sunday from 4 p. m. to 5 p. m. from the New York State United Front Election Campaign Committee, Communist Party, Workers Center, Room 506, 50 East 13th St., New York City. Call personally at this address or write and information will be sent to you.

Further Articles on Election

Further articles on the Rights of Voters and Watchers will appear shortly. Watch for them.

"41"—SEE PAGE 4.

Showing in New York
5th AVENUE THEATRE
Broadway and 28th St.
WEEK OF OCT. 15-23

CARPENTERS WANTED

Carpenters are urged to volunteer their work for today for the Press Bazaar. Call at Madison Sq. Garden all day.

Recruiting now going on for the National Daily Worker Tag Days, Oct. 14, 15, 16. Sign up in your organization now.

BERLIN MURDER TRIAL IS OVER

New Evidence by Arms Expert Explodes

(By Inprecorr Cable)

BERLIN, Oct., 5.—Professor Buening, a revolver expert, presented new evidence at the political trial of the nine workers accused of having murdered a fascist following upon a riot in front of the fascist headquarters.

"The evidence showed that the bullet which killed the fascist Gatschke, was fired from the same revolver as the bullet which was found in the wall opposite the fascist headquarters, proving that both bullets were fired by a man standing before the fascist office and firing at the opposite side of the street where the workers were standing.

Following upon the sensational evidence submitted by Professor Bruening the President of the Court declared the time had arrived to consider the possibility of releasing the accused on bail. The prosecutor objected demanding tht the Court hear his speech first.

The speech showed sublime indifference toward all the evidence brought out at the trial, but the prosecutor was compelled to drop the murder charge. He demanded ten years of hard labor for Cal, five years each for Schall and Tobehn, two years each for Zweig and Sterdt and complete acquittal for the others.

The court decided to release all the accused on bail. The verdict is expected tomorrow.

CITY ELECTION NOTES

THURSDAY

Avenue B and Fourth St. Speaker: David Samberg.

Avenue C and 8th St. Speaker: Rubin Shulman, candidate in the Sixth Assembly District.

Second St. and Avenue B. Speaker: S. Sirota.

Avenue B and 16th St. Speaker, Harry Fieldberg, candidate in the Fifth Assembly District.

Ninth Ave. and 53rd St., 8:15 p. m. Speaker: Margolis.

Ninth Ave. and 46th St., 7:30 p. m. Speaker to be announced.

Eighth Ave. and 36th St., 8 p. m. Speaker, Goddard.

Seventh Ave. and 27th St., 12 noon. Speaker to be announced.

13th Ave. and 43rd St. Speaker: C. Shavelson, I. Reswick.

Kings Highway and 14th St. Speakers: McKiernan, Milton Welch.

85th St. and 21st Ave. Speaker: S. Sklaroff.

Fifth Ave. and 18th St. Speakers: I. Gabin, H. Lichtenstein.

167th St. and Prospect Ave. Speaker: L. Braun.

Longwood and Dawson Sts. Speaker: N. Bruce.

161st St. and Prospect Ave. Speaker: Jorgs.

180th St. and Clinton Ave. Speakers: Peter Starr, Ruth Glaser, I. Halpern, Lilian Ross.

Mapes and Tremont Ave. Speakers: Benj. Lev, O. Price, Max Warmflesh, J. A. Schulse.

222nd St. and White Plains Road. Speakers: A.Severino, H. Tobman, N. Jones, A. Sultan.

Charlotte and Jennings Sts. Speakers: L. Taback, Rubin Berger, Joe Goldberg, James Steele.

Baras Optical Co.
OPTICIANS

OCULIST AND HOSPITAL PRESCRIPTIONS FILLED. SPECIAL REDUCTION FOR WORKERS AND ORGANIZATIONS
79 CHRYSTIE STREET
Between Hester and Grand Streets

CAMP WOCOLONA
MONROE, N. Y. ERIE R.R.
Lodging: $1 per day, $4 per week.
ALL INCOME TO THE DAILY WORKER

Unions Urged to Attend T.U.U.C. Press Meeting

In its call for all unions and industrial leagues to elect representatives to the press meeting of the Trade Union Unity Council to be held Friday night at 7:30 p.m. at Irving Plaza, 15th St. and Irving Place, the Trade Union Unity League declares that "the Daily Worker has not only been a main support of the militant trade union workers, but has also acted as their organizer."

"Every strike and struggle of the T.U.U.C., and of the rank and file A. F. of L. workers and of all militant workers," says the statement, "is given assistance only by the Daily Worker of all the English press. In helping raise funds for strikers, in fighting and exposing the misleaders as well as the tricks of the bosses, the Daily is in the forefront.

The struggles of the Needle Trades Industrial Union, the Alteration Painters and all the other unions and leagues of the T.U.U.C. are given prominence by the Daily. It is for this reason, and to help solidify the ranks of the working class, that the meeting was called, to lay a wider mass base for the distribution among the unions and for cooperation with the Daily Worker."

Form New Local of Metal Workers Union

NEW YORK.—The Metal Workers Industrial Union, recently formed at the National Convention in Pittsburg, is now expanding its activities in New York. A new local of the union was formed in Brooklyn in the heart of the most important metal factories in Brooklyn, such as the Bliss, North American, American machine and Foundry, Mergenthaler Linotype, Morse Dry Dock, Brooklyn Navy Yard, Robbins Dry Dock and many other large metal shops. The task of the Brooklyn Local will be to organize the workers of these shops and drydocks as well as the unemployed. The first membership meeting of the new local was held last week. The new local was named "Brooklyn Local No. 1," of the Metal Workers Industrial Union.

The Brooklyn Local is calling an open membership meeting tonight, October 6th, 8 p. m. at the new Union headquarters, 5121-3rd Ave., B'klyn. The local has issued 2,000 leaflets

COHEN'S
CUT RATE OPTICIANS

Eyes Examined by Registered Optometrists—White Gold Frames $1.50—Shell Frames $1.00
117 ORCHARD ST., Near Delancey

CUT RATE OPTICIANS

WHITE GOLD FILLED FRAMES $1.50
ZYL SHELL FRAMES 1.00
HOSPITAL PRESCRIPTIONS FILLED—50% OFF
MANHATTAN
OPTICAL CO.
122 HESTER ST.
Between Bowery & Christie, N.Y.
Open Daily from 9 to 7 Tel.
Sunday 10 to 4 Orchard 4-0230

Students Demonstrate Today to Protest the Dropping of Courses

This afternoon at 1:30 students of the Central Commercial Continuation School, 210 East 42nd St. will demonstrate at City Hall, and elect a rank and file committee of five students to call on Mayor McKee to protest against the discontinuation of the adult courses, which goes into effect today.

These students are unemployed workers who attend this school to learn a trade. McKee's "balancing of the budget" at the expense of education is part of the policy of throwing the crisis on the shoulders of the working class.

The National Students League supports the fight of these workers and calls upon all workers and students to be down at City Hall to hear what answer McKee gives he unemployed students.

All WESL Posts Meet Tonight to Map Plans for City Conference

All Posts of the Workers Ex-Servicemen's League will meet tonight to welcome the delegates who have just returned from the Veterans Rank and File Conference in Cleveland, O.

At this meeting the delegates will have their reports, and steps will be taken to organize a city conference the third week in October in preparation for the bonus march to Washington December 5th.

The posts will also take up the question of electing a larger number of Negro delegates and representatives to the New City Committee.

Post 2 will mobilize its membership for the immediate carrying out of some of the demands agreed upon at the Cleveland Convention to set up a financial and transportation committee to insure the success of the bonus march.

SCOTTSBORO DEFENSE
DANCE & ENTERTAINMENT
Given by the
Friends of the Soviet Union
Harlem Branch
Friday, October 7th
from 8:30 to 12:30 P. M.
at BRONX STUDIO,
227 LENOX AVE. (Near 121st)
Scottsboro Play by Workers' Theatre Group
Revolutionary Songs, led by Mme. Fairfax
Piano Solo Recitation
Music and Dancing Admission 20c.

HELLEN'S
RESTAURANT
116 University Place
CORNER 13TH ST. NEW YORK CITY

SOL'S SANDWICH LUNCH
103 University Place
(Just Around the Corner)
Telephone Tompkins Square 6-9780-9781

ATTENTION COMRADES!
Health Center Cafeteria
WORKERS CENTER
80 EAST 13th STREET
Patronize the Health Center Cafeteria and help the Revolutionary Movement
BEST FOOD REASONABLE PRICES

DAILY WORKER 9th ANNIVERSARY
WILL BE HELD DECEMBER 31st
NEW YEAR'S EVE.
BRONX COLISEUM
We call upon all Organizations to keep this day free

Martha Graham, Noted Dancer, In Scottsboro Benefit Friday Night

NEW YORK.—Martha Graham, noted American dancer, has joined the cast of Broadway and Harlem actors, singers and dancers, who have volunteered to unite in a large and varied benefit performance to be held at Rockland Palace, 288 West 155th Street, Friday evening at 8:30, to raise funds for the framed-up Scottsboro boys. Miss Graham will appear with a group of her dancers in a composition entitled "Heretic."

Amon gthe large number of prominent stage artists, previously announced, who will collaborate in tomorrow's program at Rockland Palace, is W. C. Handy, composer of the "St. Louis Blues," who has dedicated the latest song published by his house "Look Up May Weary Children," to the Scottsboro boys.

THUGS MURDER FARM PICKET

United Farmers Call for Militant Picketing

CANBY, Minn., Oct. 5.—A gang of gunmen in a car showered bullets into two picket camps of striking farmers on the roads near here, last night.

Nordhal Peterson, aged 25, a striking farmer, was killed by the gunmen as he stood beside one picket tent.

Fred Hacker was narrowly missed at the other camp, just diving out of sight as the bullets began to fly.

The sheriff, Martin E. Fitzner, is already shielding the murderers by issuing a statement that the killing, "probably had nothing to do with the farm strike."

These pickets were acting under orders of the Farm Holiday Association, which pledged to Governor Olson that all picketing would be peaceful, with no trucks stopped or highways blocked. Enemies of the farm strike promptly take advantage of the pickets pacifism to kill them.

The United Farmers League calls on the farmers to form united front committees of members of all organizations to lead the strike, to picket militantly, and to give mass resistance to tax sales and seizure of land on mortgages, also to march on the cities and demonstrate with the jobless for relief. The U.F.L. urges city unemployed workers to help the farmers picket, and asks the farm strikers to feed the jobless.

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DENTAL DEPARTMENT
80 FIFTH AVENUE
15th FLOOR
All Work Done Under Personal Care of DR. JOSEPHSON

AMUSEMENTS

Today, Tomorrow and Saturday
THE RUSSIAN FILM EPIC! (RETURNING BY POPULAR DEMAND)
10 DAYS THAT SHOOK THE WORLD
EISENSTEIN'S GREAT FILM DRAMA OF THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION
The Worker's **ACME THEATRE** 14th STREET & UNION SQUARE
15c Exc. Sat. & Sun. 9 A.M. to 2 P.M. Midnite Show Sat.

RKO **AMEO** B'WAY at 41st St.
2d Big Week! N.Y.American said
'GOONA-GOONA'
is utterly new and interesting"

RKO **FAYFAIR** B'WAY at 51st St.
JOHN BARRYMORE
in 'A BILL OF DIVORCEMENT'
with
Billie Burke-Katharine Hepburn

COUNSELOR-AT-LAW
WITH PAUL MUNI BY ELMER RICE
PLYMOUTH THEA., W. 45th. LA. 4-6779
Evs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:30

THE GROUP THEATRE presents
SUCCESS STORY
By JOHN HOWARD LAWSON
Maxine Elliott's Thea., 39th, E. of B'way
Evs. 8:30 Matinees Wed. & Sat. at 2:30

A. H. WOODS, MGR., Presents
THE STORK IS DEAD
A New Farce by Hans Kottow
Adapted by Frederic & Fanny Hatton
PRICES: NIGHTS, 50c. to $2.50
MATS. WED. & SAT., 50c to $2.00
48TH ST. THEATRE, East of Broadway
Evs. 8:40. Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2:30

RKO **JEFFERSON** 14th Street and 3rd Ave.
WEDNESDAY TO FRIDAY—2 Features
"THOSE WE LOVE"
With Mary Astor and Lilyan Tashman
"BIG CITY BLUES"
With Joan Blondell and Eric Linden

Foster's "Toward Soviet America" is given free with a yearly subscription to the Daily Worker.

Classified

TWO FURNISHED ROOMS—One at $8, one $10 a month. All improvements. Comradely atmosphere. Near Workers' Club. Ambassador 2-3671

FURNISHED ROOM for rent. Nice room for one or two. All improvements. Inquire evenings 537 E. 13th St. Apt. 15. Gross.

WANTED—Two-room furnished apartment near Union Square. Call D. P. Alg. 4-1956, or write care Daily Worker.

Garment District

Garment Section Workers Patronize
Navarr Cafeteria
333 7th AVENUE
Corner 28th St.

Bronx

Moving Picture Showing
To Be Held By
UNITS 18, 19, 20, 25 and 27
Section 15, Communist Party
Thursday, October 6th
FROM 7 TO 11 P. M.
At the BARNES THEATRE
Barnes & Allerton Ave., the Bronx
"Children of the New Day"
Soviet Picture. Admission Only 10c.

MEET YOUR COMRADES AT THE
Cooperative Dining Club
ALLERTON AVENUE
Cor. Bronx Park East
Pure Foods Proletarian Prices

1,000,000 ARTICLES AT HALF PRICE!

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Daily Worker
Morning Freiheit
Young Worker

BAZAAR

Madison Square Garden
THURS., FRI., SAT., SUN., MON.
OCTOBER
6th 7th 8th 9th 10th

5 DAYS of ENTERTAINMENT; DANCING; BARGAINS; MUSIC; FUN; SINGING; EATS; DRINKS Etc.

DON'T BUY NOW, WAIT TILL THE BAZAAR

TOWARDS 15TH ANNIVERSARY
RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

SOVIETS SPEND 2 BILLION DOLLARS FOR SOCIAL INSURANCE THIS YEAR

Workers Don't Pay A Cent for Th is Security from Accidents, Illness; Government Pays Bill; Uemployment Completely Abolished

WHILE IN U. S. THE GOV'T ONLY AIDS BANKERS

Lets Jobless Millions Starve Amidst Plenty

By MYRA PAGE
(Our Correspondent in the Soviet Union)

When in Gorlovka, a mining town in the Don Bas, we visited the home of a miner who had fallen ill with tuberculosis. He was the one breadwinner in the family, with a wife and two small children. The doctor had declared that he must have treatment in a sanitorium, and that he should never work below ground again.

Everyone knows that disaster is what this would mean for a miner and his family in Pennsylvania or Kentucky. Not only economic hardships, cutting down on food supplies, mounting doctors' bills and eviction from his shack; but, unable to afford sanitorium treatment, the unfortunate father would see his children fall victims to the disease, as well.

It is otherwise in the Soviet Union. This miner, with all expenses paid by the state, was sent to a sanitorium in the Crimea, to remain until he is entirely well. In the meantime, his full wages of 150 roubles were paid, so that his home has been kept intact.

Through the system of free, periodic health examinations, which all miners as well as other workers receive in the dispensaries and clinics, this worker's illness was detected in its earliest stage. This means that it will take him only a short period to recover. Likewise his wife and children, like all wage-earners' families, have been receiving free medical attention and any needed medical supplies the year round. By his going to a sanitorium, his children have been protected against getting the disease.

At the same time, the six-hour day from bank to bank, better working and living conditions are reducing the tuberculosis rate among Soviet miners to a marked extent.

When he is well again this miner will be re-trained, at no cost to himself, at some lighter occupation. Meanwhile, his former wages go on, until he is qualified for his new trade.

Pensions for Disabled Workers.

This is how the Soviet law on social insurance operates. If it had happened that this miner had permanently lost all or part of his working capacity, then he would receive a life pension from the state. The exact amount would depend on the extent of his incapacity and on the number of years he had worked in the industry. If he had lost all working capacity (falling in "Group A"), then he would receive as a minimum 71 per cent of his former wages, up to 100 per cent. If he fell in "Group B," of invalidity, then he would receive from 56 to 85 per cent, and in "Group C," of those only partially disabled, he would receive a pension amounting to 39 to 68 per cent of his former earnings. These rates apply to all dangerous and underground trades, in heavy industry. (Division No. 1.)

The rates for other divisions of industry are as follows: Division II—which includes all those employed in other heavy industries, including transport—for "Group A"—pensions ranging from 69 to 90 per cent of former wages

for "Group B" from 54 to 75 per cent, for "Group C" from 37 to 58 per cent.

Division III—which includes all employed in light industry, such as textiles and food

for "Group A" 67 to 80 per cent,
for "Group B" 52 to 65 per cent,
for "Group C" 35 to 48 per cent.

Naturally, the question of dependents is taken into account, when determining the pension rate granted.

Insurance Costs Workers Not One Penny.

Caring for those who are ill, and for their families, is only one aspect of the Soviet system of social insurance. It is a basic principle, incorporated into law, that all those who are employed, in whatever capacity, must be insured, through the state, by the industry, institution, or organization of private employers employing them. This insurance covers all forms of disability to work, such as old age, accident, pregnancy, as well as provisions for the care of orphans and a system of unemployment insurance. Since 1930, however, there has been no unemployment in the Soviet Union, as the vigorous socialist society has succeeded in abolishing this scourge of capitalist civilization. So the funds once set aside for paying unemployed benefits are now utilized for the giving of free training to unskilled workers, to become highly qualified mechanics and technicians.

Everybody who is employed is covered by this state social insurance. In 1932, it embraces twenty-two and a half millions.

The total budget expended for social insurance in 1932 reaches the tremendous sum of four billion roubles. (Over two billion dollars). This represents an increase of three and one-half times the budget of 1928. It also represents an economic security for the population that has to be experienced, at first hand, to be fully appreciated.

Where, you ask, does all this money come from? Not one cent is contributed by the workers and employees themselves, but is paid entirely by the industries and organizations employing them. Each plant and institution pays into the state insurance fund on an average, a sum equal to thirteen and one-half per cent of the amount paid out in wages, during the year. However, the control of all social insurance expenditures is in the hands of the workers themselves.

NO FEAR OF UNEMPLOYMENT OR ILLNESS

Uzbek Women, a director of industry. She is an engineer-mechanic, working on the cotton cleaning machine at a textile factory in Kaunchi, Usbekistan. This worker has no fears of unemployment or illness as she is insured by the state against all such hazards. Read Myra Page's article on this page.

Worker Correspondence

"Prosperity" in Yonkers Is Only An Old Stock Gyp

(By a Worker Correspondent)

YONKERS, N. Y.—For the last two months the newspapers here have been running big articles about a new industry to start soon called the Lateroid Corporation. This corporation requires every employe to buy at least $1,000 worth of stock before starting work in its bare wire plant on the Saw Mill River Road. The company, it is stated, will manufacture industrial products, including insulating materials, protective coatings, and plastic materials. Fifty workers will be employed, it is claimed.

Workers here can remember 10 years back when the Waring Hat Co. worked the same scheme and got away with $100,000. The workers never got a nickel back on their stock.

Two years later the same racket was worked by the Champion Washing Machine Company in Glen Park, only on a much smaller scale.

The Hudson Tire Company, headed by none other than our old friend and ex-mayor Weisendanger, sold $100,000 in stock, made about 40 tires, then busted, went into the hands of a receiver and the building was sold to the city of Yankers for $7,000. The stockholders never got a dime.

Building An Unemployed Council In Newton Falls

By. L. COLLOW.

NEWTON FALLS, O.—Newton Falls is a village of 6,000, eight miles from Niles. Its only steel mill was closed only 16 months ago. In Newton Falls and the township there are 900 unemployed. Lately the relief has been cut down to 40, 50 or 60 cents of groceries per week per family. The electricity was shut off.

On Sept. 12, a committee of two came from Newton Falls to Warren, and invited L. Collow, the Unemployed Council organizer there, to help organize an Unemployed Council in Newton Falls. On Monday, Sept. 13, over 75 workers joined and elected an executive committee. On Sunday, Sept. 18, a large mass meeting drew up plans to present the demands of the unemployed workers to the City Council. Next Tuesday, over 150 workers surrounded the City Hall, but the City Council did not meet.

On Sept. 23 news came out that the township trustees were going to meet in the city garage. In three hours over 150 workers got together, but the trustees sneaked away and met two miles out of town on a farm.

The next morning the unemployed council committee caught the Mayor in the office. A large crowd of workers assembled outside. The Mayor referred them to Mr. Starr, who, when he saw the committee of 12, and the 200 workers outside, immediately called a meeting of the township trustees, who promised to cooperate with the Unemployed Council.

JAILED FOR CONVERSATION

The following is an extract from a letter received by a worker in New York City from a friend who is traveling to the coast.

Salt Lake City, Utah.

Dear N . . .

The conditions I see have made me a full fledged Communist. Here is one example. In Moberly, Missouri, we stopped overnight. Before we went to bed we talked with a bunch of local boys in the street. We mentioned the depression, and I expressed myself radically. We finally went to bed. The next morning we were having breakfast in a cafe, when a cop walked in with a man, and this man pointed to us, and said, "There they are." We were hustled off to jail, where we had to spend five days.

URGE "PATIENT" HUNGER

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Here is an exact copy sent to some of the people who have been receiving help from the Family Service Society a subsidiary of the Allied Charities, dated August 29, 1932.

"Dear Friend:

"We want you to know that our workers regret the fact that the orders we give are small. The Family Service Society at this time depends entirely on donations made from day to day and it is impossible to feed nearly 11,000 families and give each one enough.

"We do wnow you are making a hard fight and so appreciate your patience.

"The Family Service Society."

Just outside of the city where this was written (Kansas City, Kansas) is a huge bill board. On this period is a sign which says, 'Sure We Can Do It" and "Give to the President's Relief Committee," and showing a big hearted worker handing over his cash.

But clearly one year later this is what the president's relief committee is sending out apologies The papers already state that only $125,000 is left for 60,000 people or just $2 each.

Now is the time for the unemployed to organize. Those who eat up the propaganda of the capitalist press today will be eating hay tomorrow.

—H. W. S.

TOWARDS SCOTTSBORO-MOONEY DAY OCT. 8TH

International Red Aid Calls for Redoubled Fight Thruout World for the Scottsboro Boys

DELEGATION OF WORKERS IN WASH'N, OCT. 8

Mass Demostrations on World Scottsboro Day

BULLETIN.
(Cable By Inprecorr)

BERLIN, Oct. 5.—Louis Engdahl, who with Mrs. Ada Wright, is completing a stirring tour of Europe in defense of the Scottsboro boys, reports that the last Austrian mass meeting at Lin with over 2000 present protested against the Scottsboro frameup and organized a committee to continue the campaign.

A big demonstration accompanied Mrs. Ada Wright, mother of two of the Scottsboro boys, and Louis Engdahl at the railway station despite the police prohibition.

Six mass meeting and one conference were held during the Austrian tour.

* * *

The International Red Aid, of which the International Labor Defense is the American section, has issued a world-wide call to the workers, farmers and intellectuals of the world to redouble the fight for the freedom of Tom Mooney and the Scottsboro boys, whose case comes before the U. S. Supreme Court for review on Oct. 10.

The nine boys face legal lynching in the electric chair on frame-up rape charges, unless sufficient mass pressure is raised to halt the American ruling class in its hideous aims.

Oct. 8 will be World Scottsboro-Mooney Day. On this day there will be mass protest demonstrations in all American cities, and in the major cities throughout the world, for the release of the Scottsboro boys, Tom Mooney and against terror against Negro workers and poor farmers.

The International Red Aid appeal calls on all workers' organizations as well as workers to intensify their activities in these two outstanding cases and to make Oct. 8 a day of impelling protest and demonstration.

* * *

While the workers of the world prepare to take part in the great mass demonstrations of Oct. 8 for the Scottsboro boys, widespread preparations are going forward for the hearing before the Supreme Court on Oct. 10, it is announced at the headquarters of the International Labor Defense, which is defending the boys.

Workers' Delegation to Washington.

At the national convention of the International Labor Defense, on Oct. 8 and 9 in Cleveland, a delegation of Negro and white workers will be elected to present themselves in Washington on the day of the hearing.

Walter B. Pollak, who has argued many cases before the Supreme Court, will represent the boys for the International Labor Defense. Pollak and George W. Chamlee, the Chattanooga atorney who has defended the Scottsboro boys, have prepared the brief.

The plea to the Supreme Court for a reversal of the death sentences on Ozie Powell, Willie Robertson, Andy Wright, Olin Montgomery, Haywood Patterson, Charlie Weems and Clarence Norris are based on the contentions that "the denial of a fair and impartial trial before an unbiased and unprejudiced jury constitutes a violation of rights under the Fourteenth Amendment; that the refusal of a change of venue was a denial to the defendants of their rights under the Constitution of the United States; that the demonstration and excitement attending the trial constituted a denial of due process; that the defendants were compelled to go to trial represented by attorneys who by their own admission in court, stated that they were not prepared (Roddy and the N. A. A. C. P. attorneys, who are against the boys—Editor); that the trial of the defendants before juries from which qualified Negroes were by a custom long standing excluded, was a violation of the Fourteenth Amendment."

The workers must hold no illusions as to the fairness of the U. S. Supreme Court, which represents the capitalist class of the U. S. A.; they must remember that only mass demonstrations and protests of the toiling masses, reinforcing the legal efforts of the I.L.D., can force the freedom of the framed-up Scotsboro boys.

Demonstrate for Ruegg's Release

Chiang's Consul Here Handed Resolution

NEW YORK.—Hundreds of Chinese and white workers demonstrated Tuesday afternoon before the consulate of the bloody Chiang Kai-shek government and demanded the release of Paul and Gertrude Ruegg.

The Rueggs are serving life sentences in the torture cells of the Nanking government, after a farcical trial to which they were delivered by the government agents of Great Britain. Paul Ruegg was head of the Pan Pacific Trade Union Secretariat. The charge against the Rueggs is that they are Communists.

The demonstrators here elected a committee of six, with S. Stein, of the International Labor Defense, as spokesmen, and sent them into the consulate on Eight St.

While they were there, the consular attaches called the police, who stormed in and asked whether the consul wanted the committee thrown out. The consul had taken a look at the determined crowd, and told the police not to "start anything." Much against his will, and in spite of many objections, the consul then took the written resolution of protest against imprisonment of the Rueggs

Cuban Youth Protest Scottsboro Frame-Up

The above note was left after young workers led by the Young Communist League of Cuba got through telling the U. S. Ambassador what they thought of the attempted legal lynching of the Scottsboro Boys. The slogans translated into english read: "Free the Scottsboro Negroes." "Down with Yankee Imperialism!"

PROTEST MARCH SAT. IN PITTS.

Demands Freedom for Scottsboro Boys

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 5. — A mass parade of Pittsburgh workers will be held this Saturday Oct. 8, thru the Downtown section of Pittsburgh, to demand the release of the Scottsboro boys. The planned route of the parade is Center Ave. to Wylie Ave. to Fifth Avenue and Smithfield Streets and back to Wylie Ave.

The parade will go thru the heart of the Negro workers' section and the Negro workers will be called on to join. A permit has been asked for but the International Labor Defense states that the parade will be held, permit or not. The demonstration will also protest the murder charges against two miners, Joseph Orloff and Sam Obeck, of Everettsville, W. Va., whom the boss courts are trying to frame up for the death of a mine guard.

BANKER GROUP OPPOSES BONUS

Levin Calls for Mass Fight to Win

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—In an attempt to head off the vast growing mass movement of veterans for full and immediate cash payment of the ex-soldiers' bonus, sixty representatives of American banking and business interests met here in the Commodore Hotel yesterday and formed a National Committee Against Payment of the Bonus.

Heading the committee is the notorious S. Stanwood Menken, erstwhile head of the National Security League, an organization formed to break strikes and terrorize the workers in the factories. Included in the group, side by side with General Brice P. Disque, organizer of the Loyal Legion of Loggers and Lumber Workers, the first strikebreaking company union organized in America, was Oswald Garrison Williard, supporter of Norman Thomas, the Socialist candidate for president.

General Disque, who is wholeheartedly in favor of the billion dollar raids which have been made on the treasury by the bankers, said that the fight of the veterans for their back wages was "dishonest" and "inequitable."

Emanuel Levin, National Chairman of the Workers Ex-Servicemen's League, in commenting on this latest attack on the fight for the bonus characterized the new anti-bonus group as an organization of capitalists and bankers.

"Veterans everywhere must unite their forces now against these enemy groups which are cropping up thruout the country," said Levin. "The one uniting force that will lead the vets to victory is the National Veterans Rank and File Committee which was elected last month in Cleveland and which will lead the veterans march to the capital December 5."

Waters Group Against Fight

UNIONTOWN, Pa., Oct. 5.—Leaders of the Waters group of the Bonus Expeditionary Forces muzzled all attempts of the rank and file to demand immediate and militant action on the bonus question in a veterans convention held here yesterday.

All proposals for a new march to the capital which were brought in by the rank and file were suppressed by the hand picked leadership who by the usual steam roller tactic declared once again Walter W. Waters the commander.

The leaders are supporting Roosevelt for president tho they know he is against the bonus payment.

THE EVER-POPUAR HOOVER

ROCK ISLAND, Ill.—As President Hoover crossed the Mississippi River on his way to Iowa, the starting point of the farmers strike, soldiers with side-arms bristling lined the bridge between Rock Island and Davenport. Sentries were also stationed on roofs of some buildings along the river. This is how popular the Hoover starvation government is with the farmers.

YOUTH UNITE ON SCOTTSBORO CASE

22 Organizations Send Protest Wire

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 5.—A conference of 22 youth organizations, held October 1 and 2 at the Cleveland Y.W.C.A., called under Young People's Socialist League leadership to organize a youth forum, almost unanimously adopted a resolution made by a delegate from the Youth Branch of the International Workers Order to demand the freedom of the Scottsboro boys. A second motion by a delegate from the Young Communist League that this resolution be sent by telegram to the Supreme Court was passed over the objections of Bob Parker, local leader of the Y.P.S.L.

At a meeting of the executive committee of the forum, the same Bob Parker proposed that the delegates from the Young Communist League and the Youth Branch of the International Workers Order not be seated. This was overruled by a vote of 14 to 8, with some rank and file members of the Y.P.S.L. voting in favor of seating these delegates.

NEW YORK STARTS ACTON ON "D. W." TAG DAYS; CHICAGO PASSIVE

Boston, Pittsburgh, Kansas City, New Jersey Fail to Order Collection Boxes, Submit Plan

District 2, New York, sets its machinery in motion for the National Daily Worker Tag Days, Oct. 14, 15, 16, orders 2,000 collection boxes, 400 of which go to workers' clubs and Women's Council. Every branch of the International Workers' Order is expected to participate. Section organizers to take up Tag Days for mobilizing unit members.

Chicago Lacking in Plan.

District 8, Chicago, which received 800 boxes, is getting 900 more, despite their failure to order any. Thus far it has sent no plan of work for Tag Days. What are you doing, Chicago, to get recruits from trade unions, fraternal organizations, aside from Party units? Are you calling a preliminary Daily Worker conference? Incidentally, 1,000 boxes for the second largest district in the country looks mighty insignificant when the same number is ordered by a much smaller district, Philadelphia, which wires: "Have not received thousand boxes ordered while in New York. Ship immediately." Sent out today, Philly.

Districts 1, 5, 10, 14 Napping

Boston, Pittsburgh, Kansas City and New Jersey are sound asleep concerning Tag Day collection boxes. For all we know, they'll be scrambling for boxes a day before Tag Day instead of ordering them NOW, as part of preliminary preparations in mobilizing workers' organizations for active participation. We expect prompt information concerning plans from these four districts; we're ready to co-operate in any way necessary.

Select Tag Day Stations.

Note to all districts: Inform us of Tag Day Stations for publication in the Daily Worker to enable workers to call for boxes

Dis. 1. Boston		Paul Pocsik	.25
Finnish Workers Club	$2.00	Ihanth Huckok	.25
Shoe Nucleus, Sec. 2	2.00	Geo. Papovich	.25
West End Unit 1	2.05	John Riss	.25
Back Bay Unit collection	2.90	Alex. Pocsik	.25
Red Sat. & Sun. collection	4.83	Peter Slivka	.25
Roslindale & Roxbury Party	17.96	Prokap Peskavich	.50
From Editorial Board Appeal		Fred Levan	.25
C. A. Peterson	1.00	Andrew Wakarow	.50
Bessie Lubets	1.00	From Editorial Board Appeal	
C. L. Larson	5.00	Chas. Wendel	2.00
Total Dis. 1.	$38.74	Total Dis. 5	$11.15
Til to date	$1,011.53	Til to date	$259.78
Dis. 2, New York		Dis. 6, Cleveland	
Brooklyn House Party	6.00	J. Kahru	2.00
Komak & Miller	1.00	Hungarian Fraction	1.00
I. D. Reese	2.00	Slovak Workers	1.00
Bronx House Party	10.10	Ukrainian Toilers	1.00
M. Miller	.25	Unit 4-10	1.00
M. Osak	.50	Unit 2-23 Elis.	.50
W. Lenkins	.25	Canton dem.	2.00
Ivan Korenyok	.25	Geo. Deichoff	.10
Petro Wuzylkiw	.25	D. Drandoreff	.10
Henry Becker	.50	Geo. Luhen	.10
Wm. Lenkin	.25	Geo. Kolipogaff	.15
Ukrainian Toilers' Org.	2.00	Sam Mitchell	.10
From Editorial Board Appeal		J. Fromholtz	1.00
H. Koston	1.00	G. Racheff	.50
N. Schermer	2.00	Korcheck	.25
Total Dis. 2.	$26.35	J. Turtin	.25
Til to date	$6,547.95	Oskari Kashe	.15
Dis. 3, Philadelphia.		E. Koskin	.10
Boris Glasser	1.00	Mary Maki	.10
From Editorial Board Appeal		Linda Sala	.10
F. D.	1.00	Minnie Brandi	.10
L. Berman	1.00	S. Techanufe	.10
Total Dis. 3.	$3.00	Lydia Bergman	.10
Til to date	$795.40	M. P. Paletrson	.05
Dis. 4, Buffalo		Rady Sheer	.10
N. N.	.10	D. Bedarff	.15
Tom Drainick	.10	Sier Christ	.25
Joe F. Kren	.10	Smyack	.50
Mike Zrinski	.50	Reiner	.50
Mrs. Helen Pavlovit	.10	From Editorial Board Appeal	
Nick Tilaj	.10	Frank J. Ludwig	2.00
Barney Zrakuli	.50	Stanley Zaleski	2.00
From Editorial Board Appeal		Total Dis. 6	$17.85
Samuel Bloom	1.00	Til to date	$603.40
Joe Tomishka	2.00	Dis. 7, Detroit	
C. Lonza	1.00	Ukrainian Workers Soc.	6.46
Total Dis. 4	$5.00	From Editorial Board Appeal	
Til to date	$235.63	Herman Hvonen	1.00
Dis. 5, Pittsburgh		Wm. Mueller	.50
M. Marracciai	2.00	Peter Bencowish	.50
J. Bokish	.50	F. Green	2.00
Z. Yawada	.50	F. Miskevich	1.00
Virginia Baruta	.25	Thos. Newton	1.00
Wm. Baruta	.25	M. Siwoles	1.00
M. Gouger	.25	F. B. Cramer	1.00
Frit Walacki	.15	Anonymous	1.00
A. Thermiornm	.25	J. & V. Wilson	1.00
T. Putrimas	.50	Geo. I. Casper	1.00
J. Burleczki	.25	Total Dis. 7	$17.46
Andy Sterko	.50	Til to date	$502.43
		Dis. 8, Chicago	
		J. G. Estell	1.00
		Andy Young	1.00
		F. Hekgen	.50
		E. Finnaleciff	.25
		K. Margarvi	.10
		Stephen Jurman	.25
		Aug Wagner	.10
		C. Shulis	.25
		A. Baumgarten	.10
		Jos. Barton	.10
		Wm. Legge	.10
		John Hall	.10
		From Editorial Board Appeal	
		A. Fox	1.00
		L. Reuter Col.	1.00
		U. C. Br. 34	1.00
		Jos. Baria	1.00
		Dr. F.G. Lieber	1.00
		John Schlottman	1.00
		Anton Abrham	1.00
		Stan. P. Berry	1.00
		M. D. Long	1.00
		K. Pevicich	1.00
		Paul Steuben	1.00
		Rolf Simpig	.50
		John Kuchn	.50
		Frank Buick	.50
		D. I. & A. Johnson	1.00
		J. A. H.	1.00
		Sarah Novitz	1.00
		J. Kirsch	2.00
		Maria Kreidler	1.00
		C. B. Frijian	1.00
		Wm. Janson	1.00
		Jim Pederson	1.00
		Half-Dollar Campaign	
		S. Lutz	1.00
		August Katukevich	.50
		Frank Ridland	.50
		Paul Sungalla	.50
		A. Gurskis	.50
		Total Dis. 8	$29.95
		Til to date	$1,626.27
		Dis. 9, Minnesota	
		Frank Schira	1.00
		Scoeto	.01
		Rubs	.03
		I. Henheh	.10
		Annie Mantullo	.10
		Arthur Kartenson	.05
		Peter Asikanor	.05
		Chas. Heino	.25
		Arnie Heishenen	.25
		Jack Heikilia	.25
		Julius Saskeiek	.10
		J. Doc	.05
		J. Johnson	.25
		M. H. L.	.05
		Walter Orlanen	.10
		John Aho	.10
		Soley Carlson	.15
		Alex. Iarota	.25
		John Wutala	.10
		Wm. Arvola	.25
		Lizzie Wutala	.25
		Heimi Hokkanen	.25
		R. Koistiner	.05
		Robt. Kiriela	.10
		Leonard Kibbe	.11
		From Editorial Board Appeal	
		Leo. G. Wale	1.00
		John Forsberg	1.00
		Mary Nieminen	2.00
		Total Dis. 9	9.01
		Til to date	$98.47
		Dis. 10, Kansas City	
		From Editorial Board Appeal	
		J. C. Phillips	1.00
		Albert Gerling	1.00
		Arvid Lonjren	1.00
		Total Dis. 10	$3.00
		Til to date	$77.70
		Dis. 11, N. Dakota	
		Clar. Walsted	1.00
		From Editorial Board Appeal	
		W.R. DeArment	1.00
		Half-Dollar Campaign	
		Dan Agalos	.50
		Pady King	.50
		Total Dis. 11	$3.00
		Til to date	$31.43
		Dis. 12, Wash.	Nothing
		Dis. 13, California	
		C. Carlson	1.00
		Pelagic	10.00
		East Oakland Unit Col.	1.50
		Half-Dollar Campaign	
		Albert Cook	.50
		From Editorial Board Appeal	
		A. C. Wickham	.35
		Total Dis. 13	$13.15
		Til to date	$375.03
		Dis. 14, New Jersey	
		Women's Council	2.80
		Half-Dollar Campaign	
		E. Davis	.50
		Chas. Kendis	.50
		Total Dis. 14	$3.80
		Til to date	$278.30
		Dis. 15, Connecticut	
		Moris L. Cohen	2.00
		From Editorial Board Appeal	
		Percy D. Quimby	2.00
		Half-Dollar Campaign	
		Leon Gold	.50
		Total Dis. 15	$4.50
		Til to date	$144.70
		Dis. 16, N. Carolina	
		Sigfrid Olson	1.00
		Total Dis. 16	$1.00
		Til to date	$17.50
		Dis. 17, Tennessee	
		From Editorial Board Appeal	
		Gus Uth	1.00
		Sol Hallczer	1.00
		Total Dis. 17	$2.00
		Til to date	$49.51
		Dis. 18, Wisconsin	
		From Editorial Board Appeal	
		Jim Nielsen	1.00
		D.G. Jerisen	1.00
		Total Dis. 18	$2.00
		Til to date	$266.42
		Dis. 19, Colorado	
		From Editorial Board Appeal	
		Sam Goldman	1.00
		Anna Gains	1.00
		Total Dis. 19	$1.00
		Til to date	$28.75
		Total Sept. 26	$139.00

LIST OF MONDAY, SEPT. 26

80-HOUR WORK AND $4 WAGE IN CONNECTICUT SURVIVES FAKE RAIDS

State Labor Department Run by Former A.F.L. Strike Leader Who Took Bribes from Company

Organization and Struggle by the Exploited Workers Themselves Are on the Way

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct., 4.—The sudden discovery by the state labor deparment of Connecticut of sweat shop conditions in the needle industry is a pre-election maneuvre on the part of the state democratic party and the state A. F. of L.

The state has been full of these sweat shops for a number of years Child labor is in existence here in the needle industry, tobacco fields, textile, metal shops, etc.

Minors and women workers are required by the bosses to punch their cards an hour after they come in to work and again one or more hours before they stop working. In this manner the bosses get around some of the so-called "labor laws" on the statute books.

The wages in the needle industry are as low as $4 or $5 a week for 65 to 80 hours. In many places girls were given for a full week of work (piece work) 40 cents. In the recent strike in Branford a prominent banker declared quite openly that he considers $5 a week a sufficient wage for a girl.

The speed-up is terrific. Many complaints are on the record of girls being discharged for staying too long or too frequent in the washroom. In Stamford a group of girls notified the board of health about one such shop.

The resentment of the workers in the industry is mounting and many spontaneous walk-outs and strikes are taking place.

The state labor department headed by the "labor" man, Joseph Tone, has recently conducted a series of raids on some of the sweat shops, arrested a few manufacturers and contractors, got a lot of publicity, preferred charges against some with as many as 90 different violations of the Connecticut labor laws. In some instances some manufacturers were fined a few dollars, most of the cases are squashed. But in all of these places the same conditions continue. The manufacturers don't seem to worry about Joseph Tone and Johnny Eagan crusade. Both of these gentlemen have a long record of service to the master class of Connecticut.

Bribed by Boss

Joseph Tone started out years ago as an organizer of the machinist union. About twelve years ago he managed to organize 3,000 workers in the Yale & Towne lock shop in Stamford, promising to lead them in a strike for more wages and shorter hours. After the initiations were collected, he changed front and began to speak against the strike. The workers left his union saying quite openly that he, together with the other labor fakers, sold them out.

He also led the strike in 1922 against the N. Y. N. H. & H. R. R. During this strike of the shopmen it became known that he was on the payroll of the New Haven Railroad. This created such an uproar, that even the state A. F. of L. was compelled to criticize his actions. He is the state secretary of he Democratic Party, which was recently endorsed by the State Federation of Labor.

In the recent strikes led by the National Textile Workers Union in Putnam and in Branford, he has done his utmost to defeat these workers.

In Stamford his friend, John Eagan, even informed the police that Communists are giving out handbills against a wage cut in the Yale lock shop and called for their arrest.

NEW RACKET ON JOBLESS

CLEVELAND, O.—An organization calling themselves "The Christian Army" are working a new racket on the hungry unemployed.

A grafter travels around selling tickets to charitably inclined people for 10 cents and they in turn give the ticket to some needy person which entitles him to a basket of vegetables. If you don't have a basket you get nothing.

I have a basket before me now. Bruised, wormy apples. Potatoes, scabby and wormed, some cut and moldy. Onions crushed and soft. Doughnuts in torn newspaper, nine days old. A respectable hog would turn up his nose at this garbage.

The address of this wonderful, goodly Christian Army is 1565 East 49th Street.

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Those Who Betray the Negro People

WHEN a few months ago, a group of 22 American Negroes sailed for the Soviet Union to make a film of Negro life in the United States, Wall Street had good cause for alarm. The plunderers of the Negro people realized that the film would throw a vivid searchlight on the monstrous national oppression and persecution of the Negro masses by the American ruling class. The imperialists feared that this would help to rally the white masses to the fight for Negro Rights.

Already, the fear of the imperialists had been aroused by the growing sympathy of the Negro masses for the Soviet Union. Their Negro reformist agents were becoming helpless before this growing wave of sympathy, arising as a result of the relentless revolutionary struggles led by the Communist Party for equal rights and for self-determination of the Negroes in the black belt, against lynch terror, against legal lynching in the courts. This sympathy increased further with the growing realization among the Negro toilers that the Soviet Union was the only country which has successfully solved the national question, liberating the national minorities in the Soviet Union from the former brutal national oppression of Tzarist imperialist rule.

* * *

THESE facts put before the imperialists and their Negro reformist agents the difficult job of attempting to destroy the sympathies of the Negro masses for the Soviet Union, as a prerequisite to the mobilization of armed intervention against the Soviet Union. When the film "Black and White" had to be postponed for a year because of technical difficulties the imperialists and the Negro reformists thought they saw their chance.

Using the slanderous charges of an insignificant minority of three in the film group, the white and Negro boss press is attempting to "prove" that race prejudice has triumphed in the Soviet Union. This week's issue of the N. Y. Amsterdam News—the same issue that plays up Jim-Crow Hoover as the savior of the Negro masses—carries an article by Henry Lee Moon and Theodore Poston, two members of the delegation. The article makes the baseless and shameful charge that the desire for American recognition forced the abandonment of the film.

* * *

THE AMSTERDAM NEWS dares to print this statement, in spite of the fact that the overwhelming majority of the group have stated plainly that they are satisfied that technical reasons alone have led to the temporary postponement of the film. As to the alleged existence of race prejudice in the Soviet Union, let us hear what outstanding members of the delegation have to say:

CHATWOOD HALL: "All of this (our reception in the Soviet Union) was new, like a pleasant dream, like waking from a nightmare, like another planet to the darker Americans. Homeland was never like this. It did not take these colored Americans long to realize that they were in another world, where blind, unspeakable race prejudice and class distinctions are ruthlessly hunted down and exterminated without benefit or quarter or counsel or toleration. Anyone who comes to Russia with an open mind and an objective attitude must agree that it is the only country that is sincerely and earnestly attempting to destroy race and class prejudices and distinctions."

LOREN MILLER: "We have seen with our own eyes how this is the one country where all races and people are free, and where they have achieved real equality and self-government. That this is a cardinal principle of Soviet life. The Soviet Union is the best friend of the Negro and of all oppressed peoples."

JUANITA LEWIS: "We've been treated royally."

The statement of the group as a whole, received here by radiogram some days ago, says in part:

"The statement that the picture has been cancelled for political reasons, is without foundation in fact, and unwarranted in the light of the general policy of the Soviet Union. These fake allegations are ridiculous and have already been repudiated by the majority of this group."

WHAT is the political lesson of this attack against a land which stands out as a beacon light to the oppressed nationalities throughout the world, the land which is lifting millions of oppressed, for the first time in history, from unspeakable degradation, according them the freest opportunity for national development and emancipating them from the age-long thraldom and slavery?

It shows that the Negro bourgeois reformers in the United States are more and more going over to the camp of the enemy, of the white imperialist masters whose lynch law is becoming more and more terrifying, and who are stopping short of nothing to keep the Negro masses in servility. The white master class is exposing itself more and more as ruthless oppressors of the Negro people and are compelled to fall back upon the bourgeois Negro reformists to do the job of "keeping the Negro people in their place."

The liberation of the Negro people cannot be achieved without the most ruthless struggle against the imperialists and the most intense exposure of these betrayers in the ranks of the Negro people.

The Negro toilers will not be deceived by this latest attack against them. They will close their ranks more firmly around the Soviet Union. The Negro masses who have been fighting in the front ranks against the imperialist lynchers will give a firm and decisive answer to these treacherous lies of the enemies in their ranks.

W.I.R. Showing "41," Soviet Film; Proceeds to M.W.I.U.

A grim, a tragic, but a beautiful film is "The Forty-first," produced by Mezrapom under the direction of Protazanov.

Amazingly clear photography of a desert, the Kara-Kum, with its shifting sand, huge rocks and swirling sand storms. On this desert a little band of red guards is trapped, hostile cossacks and white guard bands all around them. They muster up their remaining strength, and partly because the girl revolutionist Mariuka is a dead shot and picks of her fortieth officer at the critical moment, the reds burst through.

There follows scene after scene of heroic courage, of men falling out exhausted and mercifully shot through the head by their comrades before they are left to the vultures, of an attack on a camel train which carries a white guard officer with important messages from Kolchak to Denikin, bloody enemies of the Russian workers. The officer is taken prisoner and carried along, and the desperate trek goes on, defying heat, storm and even the incompetence of one sentry. Finally it ends in a scene of wild rejoicing, among friendly tribesmen on the shores of the Aral Sea, and feasts of mutton and bowls of cool water.

To Mariuka falls the lot of guarding the white officer on a boat which speeds him, and his stil undisclosed message, to the Red headquarters. The scene shifts then to storm at sea, the ship is wrecked the officer drags Mariuka ashore, Mariuka nurses him through an attack of cholera, and they fall in love.

But when the whites appear with airplanes and speed boats, Mariuka remembers that the officers' message means more Kolchak death trains, means gallows and torture and death for thousands of Russian workers—and she shoots the officer, and falls convulsed with grief.

"Who is this?" snarl the officers of the white guard when they land. "This is the Forty-first," answers Mariuka proudly, in defiance of Kolchak terror and her own misery.

The weak point of the picture is that while the Russian workers realize what the necessity was for such a ruthles struggle, the point is not entirely clear from the picture to American workers. Titles are by M. Olgin, and perhaps he will be able in the time remaining to make up in the titles for this lack.

The picture is shown through the Workers International Relief, and particularly from Oct. 15 to 23 for the benefit of the Marine Workers Industrial Union.

Desert fighting is not fancy—it is going on now in inner Mongolia, where the Japanese and English agents are waging war against rebellious tribes, and forming a battle front for attack on the Soviet Union. War is a desperately serious business, and war is on the cards.

Against imperialist war is only the strength of an aroused working class. And the key position is held by the marine workers. Munitions can not be shipped to Japan, American and English imperialist armies can not be sent, if there is a strong Marine Workers Industrial Union able to hold up transport and shipments.

See this picture and help build the Marine Workers Industrial Union.

—B. S.

Lenin's First Speech After Revolution

The following is the first speech delivered by Comrade Lenin after the Bolshevik Revolution. We are publishing it on the occasion of the approaching 15th anniversary of the conquest of power by the Russian workers and peasants, under the leadership of the Bolshevik Party.

Lenin's remarks about the alliance of the peasantry with the working class are especially timely to the masses of the U.S. in view of the militant struggles of the farmers now going on. Toward the triumph of the workers and farmers over the bankers and trusts!

* * *

Comrades!

The workers' and peasants' revolution, of the necessity of which the Bolsheviki have always spoken, is accomplished.

What significance has this workers' and peasants' revolution? The significance of this revolution consists above all in the fact that we have a Soviet Government; our own organ of power, without any participation of the bourgeoisie. The suppressed masses themselves will constitute the power. The old State apparatus will be shattered to its foundation and a new administrative apparatus will be created in the shape of the Soviet organizations.

A NEW EPOCH

There now commences a new epoch in the history of Russia. The present third Russian revolution must ultimately lead to the victory of Socialism. One of our next tasks is the immediate liquidation of the war. But in order to be able to fight against this war, which is closely bound up with the present capitalist order, it is obvious that captial itself must be fought.

In this cause the international labor movement, which is already beginning to rise in Italy, England and Germany, will hasten to our aid.

The just and immediate peace which we have proposed to international democracy will everywhere arouse an enthusiastic response among the masses of the international proletariat, all secret treaties must be immediately published.

WORKERS' CONTROL

In Russia a great part of the peasantry has said: "Enough of playing with the capitalists. We shall go with the workers!" We are winning the confidence of the peasants with a decree abolishing private property in land. The peasants will understand that they will find well-being in alliance with the working class. We shall introduce a real workers' control of production. We have now learned to work in firm fellowship together. This is proved by the revolution which has been accomplished. We have at our disposal that force of a mass organization which will vanquish everything and lead the proletariat to world revolution.

In Russia we must now engage in building up the proletarian Socialist State.

Long live the Socialist World Revolution!

Letters from Our Readers

A Criticism of Units On Open-Air Meetings

September 29.

Editor, Daily Worker,
Dear Comrade:

A few words of criticism as to how units fail to hold open-air meetings, and how little attention on this score is paid by the section, I believe will be in place.

In the past, time and again we heard that open-air meetings were not held because the "main" speaker failed to appear on schedule time or did not come at all. This time as one of the assigned speakers by the Section, I want to voice my grievance through the Daily Worker.

In the course of three weeks I have been assigned to speak four times at open-air meetings for various units in Section 2. To three of these meetings the speaker was the only one to appear. To none of the meetings was the platform brought nor committees present. The speaker simply wasted time and energy on all of these occasions.

This shows that the units, or at least Unit 8, Unit 11 and Unit 13, (the other units I do not know the numbers) do not appreciate the importance of open-air meetings, especially during the Election Campaign. Speakers on the other hand, became lax because of such occurrences.

Undoubtedly these are not isolated instances and it is very important that the Section Committees should take cognizance of such occurrences and help the units to arrange these open-air meetings, and if necessary discipline comrades who are responsible for these things.

Now more than ever must our open-air meetings become a real institution for organization purposes.

Comrade yours,
—Anna Hayes.

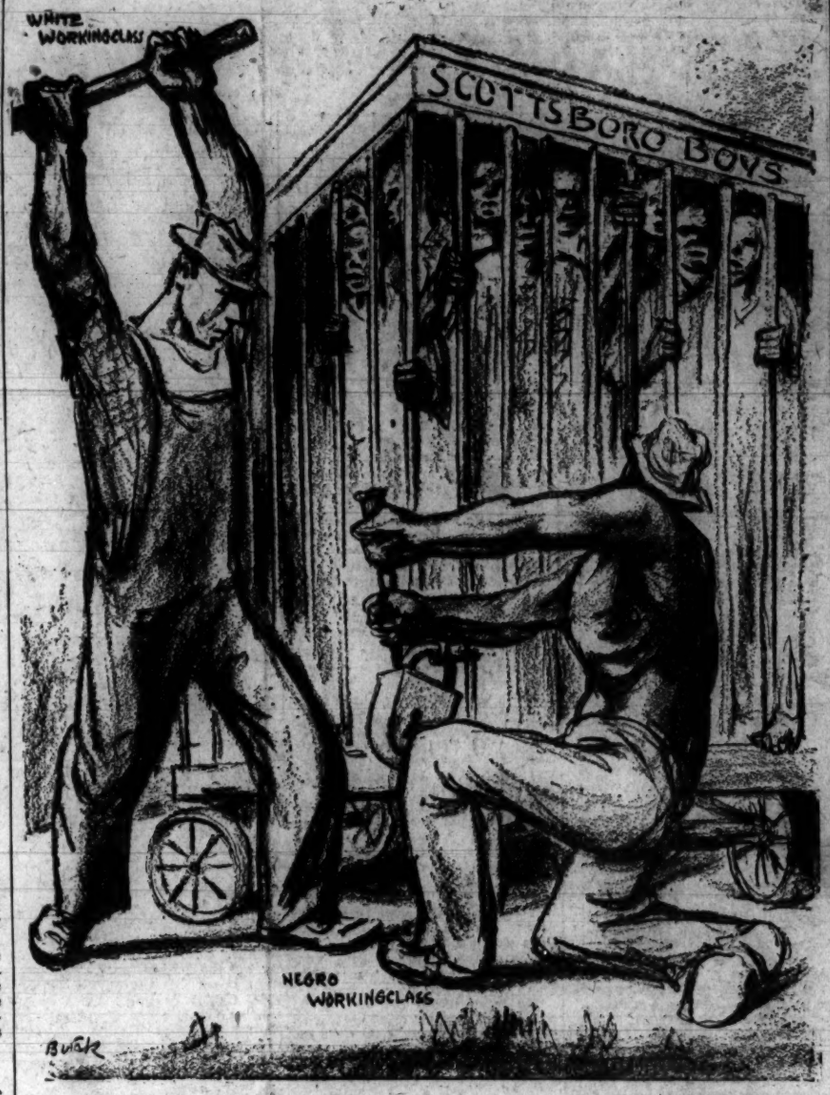
FORCED VOTES

MARION, Ohio.—In Marion they won't give you a job on the highway unless you sign up to vote the Democratic ticket. Mr. Sawyer, of council 7, is doing that. He is especially going out after the Negro workers to get them to vote Democrat.

—A Worker.

"WE'LL BREAK THE LOCK, BOYS!"

—By Burck



What Have Socialist Rulers of Milwaukee Done for Workers?

Forced Labor, Clubs for Jobless; Wage Cuts for City Employes; "Radical Squad," Gangsterism—All Virtues of Capitalist Administration

By M. C.

AMERICAN merchants are well known for their fine window displays, but there is usually a world of difference between the special sample in the show-case and the article actually sold.

The Socialist Party during this election campaign is also dressing windows. Mayor, D. W. Hoan will tour the country as the living specimen representing "socialism" in the United States. He will undoubtedly urge the workers and farmers to follow in the footsteps of the "miracle city" by electing socialists into office.

J. E. Harris, writing in the capitalist "Milwaukee Journal" a few months ago, stated:

"Although Milwaukee has been advertised as a 'socialist city' and that Party has been a factor in municipal affairs since 1904, there is less evidence in city affairs of the theories of Socialism than in almost any other American city."

THE "ACHIEVEMENTS"

Further, in speaking of the issues that the Socialist Party raised in the mayoralty elections last spring, he writes:

"Of the issues which can be considered distinctively socialistic there are only public ownership of utilities and city marketing, although many who are not socialists favor municipal ownership. Yet Milwaukee owns only its water works and its street lighting distribution system. Almost all cities own their water works and some own street railways, many own electric lighting plants."

Advertising agents are always careful in their approach—a special appeal to special strata of the population. The Socialist Party is the same. When Hoan goes on a tour to appear before the workers, he will speak about "Socialism." **When he appears before the Elks (Hoan is a leading figure in this lodge) or before the Chamber of Commerce, or at some convention of a bosses' organization, then he brags about the absence of labor disputes in Milwaukee (open shop, etc.), etc.**

There is hardly a large municipality in this country that during this crisis did not find itself in bankruptcy. Regardless of political combinations in different cities, whether it be New York, Chicago, Detroit, St. Louis, etc., the gangsters play a prominent role in support of these machines. Last winter when Chicago had proven its complete bankruptcy, when it was clear that Al Capone was one of the chief mainstays in the political machine, the American capitalist class had to find something a little "different" to present to the masses of the United States. They picked Milwaukee as a place that is "different," and every capitalist newspaper and magazine showered columns of praise upon the "miracle city."

"ECONOMY" BY CUTTING RELIEF

In dealing with Milwaukee we shall not only deal with the city of Milwaukee, but we will deal with Milwaukee County which includes the city. We have to do it because all relief is handled through the county and the socialists occupy office in the county as well as in the city. The latest figures show that 25,388 families plus 3,590 individuals receive relief from the county. This is only a fraction of the hundreds of thousands that are unemployed in Milwaukee County. Yet, we must note that in spite of the increase of unemployed—July showed the highest number—the relief list is continuously declining. The Milwaukee County Outdoor Relief Department continues to slash and to pinch. The cost of Outdoor Relief in April was but $646,048.04, compared with $619,701.52 in March.

The capitalist class, the big bankers, manufacturers and real estate dealers of Milwaukee are demanding "economy." And they are very frank in stating that this must be taken out of the relief funds. For example, the Milwaukee Journal, in urging forced labor, says:

"The county needs such labor. It has parks that ought to be developed. Why not develop them now with this available labor? Why wait a year or two, or five, and then employ other labor at greater cost?"

S. P. INITIATES FORCED LABOR

And the bosses' press complains bitterly about paying relief bills, and claims that it cannot **"understand why men should be kept in idleness when there is so much work to do."**

The socialist members of the board of supervisors obliged the bosses. They heeded the cry of "economy," and **Mr. Metcalfe, candidate for governor on the Socialist Party ticket, was the one to introduce this proposal for forced labor in the County Board.** But, the bosses were not satisfied with even this. And they cry for more "economy." They demand complete exemption from taxes, and the socialists once more decided that the bosses must not be disappointed. Why not shift the taxes on the shoulders of small home owners, on the workers? And so, Mayor Hoan, Alderman Dietz, Siedel and others had a proposition which they were going to introduce to compel the small tax payers to work off their delinquent taxes, and to work for future taxes—no cash was to be paid. These small home owners, even if they are workers unemployed for years, do not receive any relief, but they were to be compelled to work now to fill the city treasury and to exempt the rich. This proposal was voted for, but later repealed, under the mass pressure and demonstrations of the unemployed.

This is the way in which the problems of unemployment and relief are handled in the "Socialist miracle city."

WORKERS FIGHT BACK

The workers are not always ready to accept these miserable conditions. They begin to see through the Socialist Party and understand that the Hoans, Metcalfes and others are only carrying through the policies of the bosses. At all relief stations, Mayor Hoan sees to it that enough police are there to "keep order." The unemployed are bulldozed, are shoved around, and when they protest, are viciously clubbed. The attacks against the unemployed workers at the 14th and Fond du Lac relief station and at the 10th and Lincoln station or in West Allis, are still fresh in the minds of the workers. The sentences meted out by the "liberal judge" to these workers will not be forgotten by the masses of Milwaukee. Nor, can the workers close their eyes to the fact that the socialist mayor, Baxter, of West Allis and the socialist sheriff, Benson, turned foreign-born workers who fought for bread at a relief station to the federal authorities and now these workers face deportation.

In attempting to shift the burden of this crisis upon the shoulders of the masses, the bosses have instituted a campaign of wage-cuts. This affects not only workers in factories, but also employees and workers in municipal and county governments. When former Mayor Walker of New York City asked the city employees to take a "voluntary" 10 per cent wage-cut, the "New Leader"—speaking for the Socialist Party of New York—conducted a verbal opposition to this "unjustifiable attack against the workers' living standards." The same week this was published in the "New Leader," Mayor Hoan, put over his "voluntary" 10 per cent wage-cut in the city of Milwaukee. Socialist alderman, Dietz, acting like a little Napoleon—threatened all the city employees who will dare to resist this wage-cut.

PUT THROUGH WAGE CUTS

But it was not only a 10 per cent wage-cut. A worker in a letter places the problems as follows:

"Here's an instance where the 'hooey' comes in. A week ago the ward laborers and ward teamsters were put on for a four-day week. The ward laborers received $5.20 per day, and their weekly pay used to be $26. Now, then, depriving these men of one more day a week means a loss of $5.20 per week, or the equivalent of a 20 per cent wage-cut in working hours.

"The same applies to the teamsters hired to work in the wards, the only difference being that the teamsters as well as the laborers have suffered a 10 per cent wage-cut!"

So, it is not merely a 10 per cent cut, but actually a 20 per cent cut!

How does the socialist administration carry through these wage-cuts, relief cuts and general attacks against the standard of living of the workers in Milwaukee County? Through terror! If a worker declines to go on a forced-labor job for 10 cents an hour, he is given 90 days in jail. This was the case of Godfrey Balva of Socialist Milwaukee. There are cases where workers received a year to two years in jail in the city of Milwaukee because the snoopers found a few extra pounds of sugar in their house, and the worker was charged with "defrauding the county."

While unemployment relief is being cut and the cry of "economy" is shouted from the housetops, the Socialist Party leaders in the County Board voted to add 60 new investigators (snoopers) to go from house to house to spy on the workers, and cut them from the relief list. Thousands of dollars will be spent for spys (snoopers get from $150 to $200 a month) while families starve. To make the spy system more efficient the socialist leaders also agreed to permit the police department to "help" the "investigators."

(TO BE CONTINUED)

French Intellectuals Join Fight for Scottsboro Boys

THE story of the Scottsboro case, carried to Europe by Ada Wright, mother of two of the condemned boys, and J. Louis Engdahl of the International Labor Defense created a sensation all over the European Continent. Within the last few weeks, as a result of the Wright-Engdahl tour and appeals sent out by the European sister organizations of the I. L. D., the National office of the I. L. D. has received from Mrs. Wright a number of interesting communications on the Scottsboro question, sent her by European writers. The latest to join the International protest are the intellectuals of France. Following the lead of the Group of the French Proletarian writers, some of the outstanding figures in the French world of letters have joined the swelling chorus of protest against the attempted legal lynching of the Scottsboro boys by the white ruling class of Alabama.

LEADING WRITERS

The thirty-eight members of the Group of French Proletarian writers were led in their protest by Tristan Remy, Henry Poulaille, Joseph Voisin and Magdeleine Paz, Henri Barbussee, author of **Le Feu** and other books of international repute and editor of **Monde**, has issued the following challenge to his fellow intellectuals: "If we do not do everything in our power to prevent this crime, the shame will be on our heads." George Duhamel, one of the best known of French Novellists and winner of the Prix Concourt, who recently published a volume of impression of the United States was one of the first to respond to the call of the International Red Aid, of which the I.L.D. is the American section.

Luc Durtain, novelist and critic: Leon Worth, one of the editors of **Monde**; J. Guehenno, an editor of **Europe**; Victor Margueritte, novelist of world reputation; Andre Breton, S. M. Monnerot, Roger Caillois, P. Elnard, Reno Char, Salvator Dali, Rene Crevel, Yves Tanguy, B. Peret, Andre Thirion, Guy Rosey, Tristan Tsara, Charles Vildrac, E. Chauvelon, Han Ryner, Jean Mareston, Armand Charpentier, have all issued statements of protest against the Scottsboro verdicts.

* * *

ONE French intellectual, A. Harak of Gennevilliers (Seine), who was formerly Counsellor of Legation in the French diplomatic service, has addressed the following letter to the American Ambassador to France: "I consider your government as responsible for the Scottsboro sentences. The execution of the eight Negroes would be a criminal act of assassination on the part of your government and would call down upon it universal disapproval and condemnation. I protest most energetically against this crime."

MANY LETTERS

As a result of the appeal of the French section of the I. R. A., Mrs. Wright has received letters from several organizations in which important French intellectuals play leading roles. Berand Lecache has written her in his capacity of chairman of the International League against Anti-Semitism, expressing sympathy and solidarity. "The Jewish and non-Jewish members of the League," he writes, "feel that in taking the part of the persecuted Negroes, they pursue their task, which is to struggle in all countries against pogroms which dishonor humanity, for the solidarity of peoples and peace among men. We will exert all our energies to obtain justice for your boys and their comrades."

G. Duchene, General Secretary of the International Women's Peace and Freedom League, has written: "The French Section of the League instructs me to inform you that it joins in indignant protest with you. I hope the lively demonstrations being organized throughout the world will result in winning the acquital and release of these victims of an injustice revolting to the human conscience."

North Carolina Sales Tax Increase Misery of Farmers

(Special Correspondence)

A FEW months ago, Mississippi jumped into metropolitan headlines because 40,000 farm homes were sold for taxes in one day. It is not considered "news" when the sheriffs move more slowly. Yet the same ruthless tide of tax sales is drowning township after township throughout the country. Mississippi contributed only 27 million acres of tax delinquencies, which is a conservative estimate of this vicious symptom of depression. Traveling in the South, we find every county newspaper filled with lists of tax sales. We have visited the homes of some of these farmers and find a typical history of hard work, low prices, debts and desperation.

A NORTH CAROLINA FARMER

One case will illustrate: A farmer in Stanley County, North Carolina, of long experience, works 40 acres of land. His cash crop is cotton and his average production is four bales. Last year he got $26 a bale, a cash income of $105. His tax bill on that small farm is $53 and the fertilizer agent has a lien of $40. For fertilizer must be put under the roots of cotton in this rolling, red-soil countryside every single year. Fertilizer and taxes together cost $90 out-of-pocket, cash expenses! He can't pay taxes and live on the balance of $14. He has a few chickens, a cow, and the usual beans and corn. According to the universal advice, he is "living-at-home." But he asks: how would these county agents, Rotarians, Chamber of Commerce prophets and other like to try and buy kerosene, pay the doctor, buy a paper, and school their kids on the $14 cash for a whole year

ONE evening, sitting in the cabin of a neighbor of that farmer, we got more of an insight into the desperate tax question of North Carolina. He told us that the $53 taxes mentioned above is assessed on 1926 valuation. He said: "It ain't fair and square. There is a state law calling for reassessments every four years. As long as prices were rising, the county politicians and business men approved of the law because it meant that the farmers kept paying higher taxes. In 1930, when the tide turned and land values dropped, the politicians put a bill through the legislature, and the Governor signed it, postponing reassessment for four years. So we go on paying taxes on the high value and getting sold because we can't make the grade."

THE GOVERNOR'S "ADVICE"

If you will look in the files of the Greensboro Daily News you will see that last March that O. Marx Gardner, the Governor, got in front of a radio mike and said: "It is not difficult, of course, to prove now that land and real estate in 1928 and 1928 was too high. Four years ago North Carolina farmland sold on the basis of 25-cent tobacco and 18-cent cotton. Today that same land can be bought on the basis of eight cent tobacco and six cent cotton. I am suggesting to listening-in North Carolina that you go out and buy a little while it is cheap."

We would like to ask the governor: "If what you and our friend, the farmers, tell us is true, why did you sign that bill. If farm values have dropped below a third of 1926 values, why do you allow the politicians to keep taxes up while prices drop? Why do you broadcast to "listening-in North Carolina" to come out and get bargains in the farms that these poor farmers cannot hold?" We feel certain that when the Governor was addressing listening-in North Carolina, he was not referring his remarks to the unemployed workers and poor farmers who make up the great majority of North Carolina people. He must be reminding the politicians, bankers and businessmen that this is the time to reap the harvest, to buy in land offered at tax sales, which is resulting from the tax assessment extension passed in 1930.

BUT our friend, the farmer, told us: "I ain't a-goin to leave this place," and we presume that the farmers are about to enact an unwritten law of tax exemption for poor farmers that will be enforced by sheer numbers of struggling farmers.

* * *

The Communist Party writes into its national election platform the demands for: "Emergency relief for the poor farmers without restriction by the government and banks; exemption of poor farmers from taxes, and no forced collection of rent or debts."

The Communist Party calls on farmers to form united front committees to lead struggles, and to send delegates to the National Farm Relief Conference meeting in Washington Dec. 7-10, to present demands to Congress. The Communist Party calls for united hunger marches and demonstrations for relief to both farmers and unemployed workers carried out by the united forces of the jobless in the cities and the marching farmers. It urges farmers on strike to turn part of their produce over to the jobless in the cities, and for the jobless to help picket the roads. It urges farmers to strike not only for higher prices to the farmer, but lower prices to the consumer, and for no taxes and no mortgage payments. It calls for mass resistance to tax sales and to seizure of land and crops for debt.